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## Recovery's Downside: It's Harder to Cut Costs As Business Gets Better in Europe, Workers Resist the Idea of Sacrifice

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Ah, the good old days of recession.

No longer had Germany begun to pull out of a slump that some experts consider the worst in its postwar history, than some people started getting nostalgic about the falling orders, shortened shifts and plunging profits of the recent past.

Apparently, things are looking up so fast for German industry that many a worker's motivation to keep making sacrifices for restructuring-addicted employers is quickly wearing thin.

"We notice it everywhere we go," said Wilfried Sinn, a director of the Stuttgart-based consultancy Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology and Automation.

"When people are worried about their jobs they are willing to change, but when things look like they are going well, they'd rather leaving everything as it is."

While most German companies insist that their current drive to cut costs and become more competitive has only just begun, managers from Munich to Münster are worried that Mr. Sinn could be right.

The phenomenon he described applies to businesses all over Europe, where bulging order books and rising consumer confidence signal that happy days are near again.

France reported Monday that seasonally adjusted unemployment had fallen for the first time in four years. Switzerland expects 1.5 percent to 1.7 percent economic growth this year. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects the average growth rate among its 25 member countries, most of which are in Europe, to reach 3 percent in 1995.

In Germany, one of the last European markets to enter recession, the recovery has arrived with a particular vengeance.

German chemical companies expect double-digit growth in pretax earnings after several years of watching them decline.

• Volkswagen AG, which forced employees to take a 20-percent pay cut and four-day workweek in exchange for job security, last week reinstated a five-day workweek at one of its German plants.

• Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, where manufacturing plants are operating at full capacity, reported a 14 percent surge in group net profit and a 7.4 percent increase in sales for the first half of the year.

While Germany's domestic consumption remains sluggish, export-oriented manufacturing is booming. The Economics Ministry said Tuesday that seasonally adjusted West German industrial production expanded 1 percent from May to June and was 3.2 percent greater than a year earlier. Wholesale sales, meanwhile, rose 1.1 percent in the month and were unchanged with respect to a year earlier.

Overall, German companies are operating at their highest capacity in two years and finding it hard to accommodate a flood of incoming orders.

A lot of companies' surging profits, according to Gert Schmidt, a senior economist at Deutsche Industriebank AG, can be attributed to a global reengineering currently under way. "The upshot of the restructuring is that cost-cutting and the economic resurgence are producing enormous productivity growth," as fewer workers produce more, he said.

A spokesman for Fiat SpA in Turin said automakers throughout Europe, despite signs of a return to profitability, will have to continue cutting fat in order to compete in increasingly global markets. "Our restructuring carries on," he said. "It's not something we're going to see RECOVERY, Page 4



A Sarajevo man ducking behind French soldiers Tuesday, trying to avoid being caught in the open by Serbian snipers.

## Berlusconi Digs In, but Signals He'll Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Buffeted by a conflict-of-interest scandal, a defiant Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi on Tuesday rejected calls to divest himself of his vast business holdings.

He was helped by a pledge of support from the Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, the most difficult of his allies in the ruling conservative Freedom Alliance coalition.

"I will never give in," Mr. Berlusconi declared during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of Parliament. "The constitution gives no one the right to expropriate private property. We are not in the Romania of Ceausescu."

Mr. Berlusconi, who last week presented a plan to put his Fininvest empire in the hands of a trust, repeated that he was willing to put his links with the group on hold but said he would not surrender its freedom to function as a business.

Mr. Bossi said his party had no intention of bringing down the four-month-old government. He told the deputies, "This message is not only for the chamber but for all Italians: There will be no government crises."

The neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, another member of the government, on Monday accused Mr. Bossi of working against the coalition's interests by criticizing Mr. Berlusconi's controversial plan to put his \$7 billion-a-year Fininvest company in the hands of a trust.

Mr. Bossi said his sometimes blunt criticism of Mr. Berlusconi was not intended to stir up trouble but to ensure that the constitution was respected.

Mr. Berlusconi indicated he was impatient with Mr. Bossi's sniping. "If Bossi wants to be a kidnapper, he is free to do so," the prime minister said. "But he needs a willing hostage and this will never happen."

Following a bribery scandal involving

Fininvest, opposition leaders have called on Mr. Berlusconi to sell off all or part of the company. But the prime minister stood firm Tuesday, defending his proposal to distance himself from his business empire by placing the company in a blind trust run by a special committee.

The scandal broke when a senior Fininvest official admitted to having bribed government tax auditors and said the payoffs had been bankrolled by Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother, Paolo, who is now under house arrest.

Things got worse for Mr. Berlusconi when he met at his Milan residence with Fininvest officials and members of his government, apparently to discuss the investigation, prompting charges that he was unable to distinguish between his roles as prime minister and businessman.

The scandal came on the heels of a crisis last month when Mr. Berlusconi issued a decree to trim the powers of magistrates investigating corruption. He was forced to withdraw the decree after a public outcry and opposition from within his own rightist coalition.

On the decree, Mr. Berlusconi said Tuesday, "It is clearly wrong to depict this government as being an enemy of judges."

(AFP, Reuters)

## United Europe Offers Mobsters A New Window of Opportunity

By William Drozdzial  
Washington Post Service

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France — Ever since the Romans staked out this region as one of the principal outposts of empire more than 2,000 years ago, there has been a comfortable marriage of interests between the Mediterranean cultures of France and Italy.

But as the European Union creates a single market, eroding national borders, there are growing fears that Italy's plague of organized crime is choosing southern France as a favored place of exile.

The decline of borders in the European Union, and the removal of the Iron Curtain that once divided East and West, has created opportunities for organized crime syndicates in Italy, Russia, South America and Japan to expand into new turf abroad.

As such groups evolve into international corporations with wide arrays of interests, they have discovered that the emergence of a truly global economy offers new opportunities to launder "dirty" money from drug and prostitution rackets into legitimate businesses.

As Italy has bounded the Mafia, jailing many of its leaders and scrutinizing its activities, the Italian crime syndicates have sought refuge abroad.

France and other European nations are discovering that the Cosa Nostra, N'Drangheta and the Camorra — the Sicilian, Calabrian and Neapolitan branches of the mob — have moved into their economies in ways difficult to uproot.

"The Mafia's penetration is no longer confined here just to selling drugs," said

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## Arafat Duels With Hussein In the Fight for Jerusalem

By Caryle Murphy  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's recognition of the "special role" of King Hussein in overseeing Islamic holy shrines in Jerusalem has ignited a bitter dispute between the Jordanian ruler and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

The Israeli move, contained in the "Washington Declaration" of last week that was meant to normalize relations between Israel and Jordan, illustrates how the battle for Jerusalem's future — supposedly postponed for two years — is already on.

It also highlights how that battle revolves around not only Israeli and Palestinian claims, but also intra-Arab rivalries for a role in the disputed city, which Israel claims as its "undivided and eternal capital."

In the latest evidence of the intensifying Jordanian-Palestinian competition, King Hussein articulated Mr. Arafat's most dreaded nightmare: that the king will arrive in Jerusalem before the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"I have received several invitations to visit Jerusalem," King Hussein said to reporters Monday in London. "I feel it is my right as a Muslim, a Hashemite and as an Arab to visit Jerusalem and Hebron, and when I do so, I will do so without anybody's permission."

Asked when he might visit, the king responded: "As to when, I don't know but it will happen some time soon, God willing."

King Hussein appeared to be responding to an earlier statement by Mr. Arafat rejecting Israel's authority to invite King



Jerusalem is in our sights, posters of Yasser Arafat in the city proclaim.

Hussein to visit Jerusalem and pray at Islam's revered Al Aqsa Mosque.

The Israelis "haven't a right to offer any invitations," said Mr. Arafat, who has, pointedly, not been asked by Israel to visit Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat said it was his duty and responsibility to offer invitations to visit the holy city.

"I appreciate very much that King Hussein is coming," he said.

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### Kiosk

#### An Accord to Patrol Haitian Border

The Pentagon said Tuesday that it would send helicopters, military scouts and technical experts to the Dominican Republic this month to help stop smuggling of fuel into Haiti.

Eighteen U.S. military scouts will be part of an international team of 88 observers that will patrol the border under an accord signed between the

United States and the Dominican Republic, it said.

Six helicopters will be sent, and up to 20 technical experts to maintain them and other equipment. (Page 4)

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## Over the Hill? Stones Prove They've Gathered No Moss Jagger & Company Yield Satisfaction

By Richard Harrington  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You can't always get what you want at a Rolling Stones concert but, often enough, you get what you need for genuine satisfaction.

Kicking off their first tour since 1989, the Stones sauntered into RFK Stadium on Monday night for a three-hour, 27-song stroll down memory lane, with perhaps a tad too many steps along the way to showcase songs from their new album, "Voodoo Lounge."

They started off with a rock chestnut, Buddy Holly's "Not Fade Away," its chunky Bo Diddley beat testimony to original inspiration and its theme a reflection of both the audience's devotion and the band's stubborn persistence.

Given that it was opening night on what will be a 43-city stadium tour, it was not surprising that the show was a bit uneven, particularly in its pacing. There were several fireworks after the finale of "Jumpin' Jack Flash," but the song equivalents would have been more effective spaced through the show rather than bunched at the end, when the gut punch numbers were "Start Me Up," "It's Only Rock 'n' Roll," "Street Fighting Man" and "Brown Sugar."

Early in the sold-out show, the Stones seemed to have the flow down: A terse "Undercover (of the Night)" gave way to "Tumbling Dice," its primordial riff and rolling groove underscored by a punchy horn section and the wise use of a large video screen to bring the band, if not to life, to size. When you roll that combination, you come up a winner.

But from there, things were alternately rocky and rolling. To its credit, the band dusted off some seldom-played tunes: the suggestive "Rocks Off," whose insouciant sexuality and ragged energy kicked off "Exile on Main Street," and "Monkey Man"

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Mick Jagger playing to the crowd during the Rolling Stones' opening night of their first tour in five years.

## But Woodstockers Are Staying Home

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Woodstock Generation would rather stay home and watch cable.

The Reunioo at Yasgur's Farm, a re-creation of the 1969 Woodstock concert at the original site, has been scratched.

Promoters hoped for a crowd of 50,000 at \$95 a pop. By Monday they had sold precisely 1,657 tickets for the alternative Woodstock concert.

"Interest did not materialize," said a statement by Harry Rhulen, promoter of the Bethel, New York, concert, which was to have featured such Woodstock originals as Richie Havens and John Sebastian. Mr. Rhulen said he had lost more than \$2 million on the abortive venture. Ticket holders will get refunds, Mr. Rhulen said.

Nor do the young people of Generation X seem quite as keen to commune in the fields with a quarter-million grungy strangers as their boomer parents were.

Sales for the other big 25th anniversary concert — Woodstock '94, the rock extravaganza being staged by the same folks who created the 1969 festival — are lagging nearly 100,000 tickets behind projections.

From the start, Woodstock '94, which aims to gather 250,000 rock fans for 28½ hours of music Aug. 13-14, has not targeted those nostalgic for the original counterculture event. Instead, they have tried to woo kids by offering hot alternative bands such as Nine Inch Nails, Spin Doctors, Arrested Development and the Red Hot Chili Peppers, supplemented by senior citizens such as Aerosmith and Bob Dylan.

The organizers — Joel Rosenman, producer of both the original Woodstock and this year's show in Saugerties, New York, and his partner, John Roberts, a venture capitalist, joining with Polygram, the

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameron	1.40 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	5.00 E.P.	Reunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	2.00 R.	
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	200 CFA	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	300 PTAS	
Hong Kong	2.00 HK\$	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35,000 L.	
Jordan	1.00 J.O.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.)	\$1.10

### Dow Jones

Down	1.95
3782.22	

### Trif Index

Up	0.85%
116.06	

### The Dollar

	Time	Price	Previous
New York	1:58:25	1.5796	
DM	1.5355	1.5355	
Found	100.34	99.445	
Yen	5.408	5.40	



# Remnants of Routed Rwanda Army Ponder a Comeback

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

MUGUNGA, Zaire — At the refugee camp here and on a stretch of road beyond, one immediately notices something different about the people: Among the throngs of weak and sick, women and children in tattered and dirty clothes, there are great numbers of men in uniform, the camouflage combat uniform of the Rwandan Army, the government troops who were routed last month by the Rwanda Patriotic Front.

These are also the troops, mostly Hutu, who are widely accused by the United Nations and human rights groups of having massacred hundreds of thousands of Tutsi in Rwanda. Some of their officers talk freely about being on a list of accused killers drawn up by the new, Tutsi-dominated government in Rwanda.

At one point along the road past the camp, 16 kilometers (10 miles) northwest of Goma, a piece of brown paper stuck on the end of a stick identifies the soldiers lounging under the trees, drinking Primus beer and playing cards, as members of the 74th Battalion. A framed picture of the late Hutu president, Juvénal Habyarimana, hangs in a tree near a military tent. Off the road,

concealed in the scrub, military pup tents are scattered about.

It is a camp of Rwandan soldiers, and outsiders asking questions are not welcome.

To the extent that they will talk at all, the soldiers say that they, too, are suffering and dying. But when asked what they wanted from the international community — food? medicine? water? — a soldier said without hesitation: "Bullets, so that we can go back to our country." His comrades cheered.

Though the army was routed by the Rwanda Patriotic Front, which now governs the country, units are being kept together, the command structure is intact and soldiers are being paid. And the soldiers are talking of the day when they will take back the country, just as the Tutsi-dominated front grew from refugees into an army that defeated the soldiers here.

The chief of staff of the Rwandan Army, General Augustin Bizimungu, said that there were 15,000 Rwandan soldiers in Zaire. "We are busy regrouping," he said in Goma.

The more immediate threat the soldiers pose is to the relief effort for the million refugees.

"It is a serious problem, and we are getting

more and more concerned about it," Ray Wilkinson, a spokesman here for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said this week. The soldiers are taking food that should be going to women and children, the sick and weak. But that is a minor concern.

The soldiers, along with the former government militia, are engaged in what Mr. Wilkinson called intimidation to keep refugees from returning to Rwanda. The former government does not want the refugees to return because it believes the new government will be seen in a bad light if thousands of Rwandans remain outside of the country.

Mr. Wilkinson said it was urgent that the soldiers be removed "as far as possible" from the camps. "Then they will not be as effective in their intimidation," he said.

Nor is it only the military that is spreading the "stay put" message.

A 28-year-old high school teacher, chosen this week as a political leader in one of the camps, has a simple answer when people ask him about returning home: Don't go. The new, Tutsi-dominated government in Rwanda is killing Hutu who dare to return, he says.

This politically loaded message is becoming gospel in some camps, and is making rapid repatriation of refugees more difficult and unlikely.

"I know many people die here of disease, but if they go back they will be killed," said the teacher, Gideon Hakuzumunyoni, as he sat on the floor of a grass hut holding notebooks listing food distributions to his refugees.

Still, the deterrent to returning is most visibly represented by the Rwandan soldiers. Since the soldiers poured across the border two weeks ago, along with hundreds of thousands of civilians, UN officials have tried to get them to take off their uniforms, disband their units and integrate themselves into the refugee population.

But the commanders here have told the United Nations that they will not disband, a point underscored by General Bizimungu.

The soldiers would take off their uniforms, he said, if it were necessary to go into the camps to get food.

"We can take our uniforms off and remain in the army," he said during an interview on the porch of a home near the lake here. "We can send soldiers to the camps and call them back."



Two soldiers of the defeated Rwandan Army, suffering from cholera, outside a clinic at a refugee camp in Zaire.

## An Overreaction At Buchenwald?

### Bonn Officials in Quandary

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BUCHENWALD, Germany — The scene at this former Nazi death camp was bled into the public relations image that a liberal, democratic Germany wants to project to the world.

Twenty-two neo-Nazi skinheads tumbled out of a rented bus and cavorted across the compound where a quarter-million victims of the Third Reich once were imprisoned. Shouting "Sieg Heil!" and giving the Hitlerian stiff-armed salute, the intruders broke a couple of windows, overturned a display from the concentration camp and threatened a supervisor before the police arrived.

The July 23 incident set off the familiar ritual after similar demonstrations of the rightist violence that has plagued Germany since reunification four years ago. The Bonn government voiced regret and shame. Israeli and U.S. diplomats showed up at Buchenwald to express outrage and alarm. Local police were pelted with accusations of incompetence. The culprits were arrested, released and, following a public outcry, rearrested.

The Buchenwald rampage illustrates the predicament of German officials, foreign diplomats and the news media in reacting to such episodes. Should a minor act of vandalism be magnified into an international incident? Are neo-Nazi skinheads a pathetic lunatic fringe or a genuine threat to German stability? Does the attention given to a band of social misfits encourage similar plays?

A close look at the events of the recent Saturday reveals both farcical and alarming aspects. The 22 suspects, whose names have not been released, range in age from 18 to 27 and are associated with the skinhead scene in the central German state of Thuringia, according to the police. They reportedly chartered a bus in the town of Gera with intentions of attending a rock concert in Bavaria, but upon learning that the concert had been canceled instead wandered aimlessly through the countryside. At one point, the group ordered the driver to stop at a highway rest

area where at least one of them allegedly punched a Turkish flower seller and stole his flowers.

The bus eventually rumbled into the parking lot at Buchenwald, which had closed for the day. Whooping wildly, the gang raced the 600 yards to the former site of the concentration camp barracks. After tossing the stolen flowers near the mass graves of Nazi officials and other Germans who died during imprisonment at Buchenwald after Soviet occupiers took over the camp in 1945, they heaved rocks through two windows and upended a cart once used by inmates to haul stools from a nearby quarry. A supervisor who tried to intervene said one intruder warned, "We'll set you on fire."

Within 12 minutes after the alarm was sounded, police arrived to make arrests, according to Thuringian officials. All of the culprits but one, who was wanted on another warrant, were quickly released. Most have been rearrested and charged with vandalism and trespassing; only the lone female among the group has not been charged. Two police officials have been suspended, and disciplinary action is pending against three others for failing to take action earlier in the day.

By the next Monday the "Buchenwald riot," as it was dubbed by the German press, had become an international incident. Ambassador Avi Primor of Israel arrived at the camp to declare that "people who profane such memorials are a minority but this minority is dangerous." Throughout the week protests poured in from the Anti-Defamation League and from organizations of former Buchenwald inmates in France, Italy and the Netherlands. The author Elie Wiesel, a Buchenwald survivor, showed up on Thursday.

The federal government has tried to make the case that rightist crime in general is declining, an assertion supported by recent statistics.

At Buchenwald, at least, the authorities hope to prevent a repeat of the episode. Officials have announced that a new police station will soon open next to the concentration camp.

## Aid Officials Fear a New Surge of Deaths

The Associated Press

GOMA, Zaire — Dysentery, which is potentially far more deadly than cholera, threatens to become the major disease afflicting Rwandan refugee camps in eastern Zaire, relief officials said Tuesday.

Samantha Bolton, a spokeswoman for Doctors Without Borders, said deaths in the camps were set to surge again. Children will be hardest hit, she said, among the more than a million Rwandans jammed into camps along Zaire's eastern border.

"This is going to strike kids more than adults," she said. "It's going to be very expensive and time-consuming to treat, and you're going to see an upsurge in deaths."

Cholera and dysentery are both spread by fecal contamination of food and water. Cholera is treated with an infusion of liquids and minerals to replace those lost by the body through vomiting and diarrhea.

Dysentery requires five days of costly antibiotics.

Ray Wilkinson, spokesman for the United Nations' refugee agency, said Tuesday that the number of reported deaths in the camps had fallen to an estimated 800 to 900 daily, down from 1,800 to 2,000 early last week.

"That figure undoubtedly will go up when the dysentery moves up in scope," he said.

The United Nations has appealed for \$434 million in donations to help the refugees, and representatives from about 40 countries met Tuesday in Geneva to pledge funds.

Sadako Ogata, the UN high commissioner for refugees, told the meeting that the agency faced a cash shortfall of \$65 million. Despite a huge international aid effort, she said, the agency desperately

needed help improving sanitation and camp and road facilities.

On Monday, Unicef estimated 50,000 people had died in the camps in the past two weeks, much higher than the high commissioner's figure of 20,000.

### British Troops in Kigali

An advance team of British troops flew into the Rwandan capital of Kigali on Tuesday, Reuters reported.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Wainwright and 20 troops from the 5th Airborne Brigade strode off transport planes at the start of the first major British deployment in Africa since the end of the colonial era.

Joining forces from the United States, Canada, Australia and a handful of African nations, the British will send medical teams to the northwest of the country to treat refugees trying to make it home from camps in Zaire.

## Rwanda's Leaders Promise Quick Genocide Trials

Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — Rwanda's president and prime minister called Tuesday for genocide trials to begin as soon as possible against those who planned, ordered and executed the murders of hundreds of thousands of Tutsi in April.

In separate interviews, both leaders said they envisioned their three-week-old government setting up a genocide tribunal in

which the international community would participate as observers.

They said that to allow the international community to control the tribunal, as in the Bosnian conflict, would lead to unacceptable long delays.

"We want a transparent system, but we don't want to wait as long a time," said President Pasteur Bizimungu, a moderate

Hutu who was installed in office last month after the forces of Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front overran the army of the former Hutu-dominated government.

Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu noted that Rwanda already had a special provision in its criminal justice system that called for death by firing squad for anyone convicted of genocide.

## Doubt Cast on U.K. Advance Tip on Pearl Harbor

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LONDON — A newly declassified document suggests

that Britain did not have advance warning of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, casting doubt on the theory that Prime Minister Winston Churchill deliberately withheld such information from President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an effort to make sure the United States entered the war, a historian here said.

Anthony Best, a lecturer in international history at the London School of Economics, said an internal history of British naval intelligence prepared in 1943 and released by the government last week states that

although there were warning signals about Japan's intentions, Britain did not know in early December 1941 that a Japanese force was preparing a surprise attack on the American naval fleet in Hawaii.

Some historians, citing Britain's extensive intelligence operations against Japan at the time, have questioned whether Churchill fully shared information with Roosevelt in the weeks leading up to Pearl Harbor, and whether the British leader might have withheld warning of a Japanese attack so that the United States would

have no option but to enter the war.

The document said that as of Dec. 1, 1941, British intelligence placed four Japanese aircraft carriers in the South China Sea near Formosa and four other carriers in Japanese home waters, Mr. Best said. Two other carriers were placed near Japan on Dec. 4.

In reality, two of the carriers that British intelligence thought were in the South China Sea and all four of those assumed to be in Japanese waters were heading westward toward Pearl Harbor.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Report on Fatal Airbus A-330 Crash Cites Pilot Error and Other Factors

PARIS (AP) — The fiery crash of an Airbus A-330 passenger jet during a test flight that killed all seven crew members was attributed Tuesday to human error and a combination of other factors. A preliminary investigation by French civil aviation authorities said that none of the factors alone would have caused the crash June 30, but could explain it if taken together.

The two-engine plane, which was not carrying passengers, crashed in an uninhabited area shortly after taking off from Airbus Industrie's test strip in Toulouse, in southern France.

According to the report, the engines were on maximum power despite flight plans to the contrary. At the low altitude, the automatic pilot kicked in and caused the plane's nose to rear up much more sharply than normal for a commercial pilot was in. The co-pilot, meanwhile, pulled the stick back to the point the plane was almost looping, the report said. The captain was not in the cockpit, occupying himself with test procedures, and was too slow in retaking control of the plane. "If manual control had been effected three or four seconds earlier, the accident could have been avoided," the report concluded.

### Bomb Is Found at Argentine Airport

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — A police bomb squad detonated Tuesday an explosive device planted at Buenos Aires's Jorge Newbery airport, officials said.

No one was injured in the incident, officials said, and no one immediately claimed responsibility. The bomb was located in the washroom of a snack bar on the airport's ground floor. Experts took the device to a nearby vacant lot, where it was detonated.

On July 18, a car bomb leveled a seven-story building housing a Jewish charity in Buenos Aires, killing at least 95 people and injuring more than 200.

### Arms Sales to Third World Fell in '93

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States increased its share of arms sales to the Third World last year, but overall sales to those countries continued a decline that started at the end of the Cold War, the Congressional Research Service reported.

Overall, arms sales to Third World countries fell 22 percent, to \$20.4 billion last year from \$26.2 billion in 1992. Sales from the United States to Third World countries edged up, to \$14.8 billion in 1993 from \$14.6 billion in 1992, but the share of America's sales in that period jumped to 73 percent from 56 percent.

Russia, the third-largest Third World supplier last year, behind the United States and Britain, increased its sales to \$1.8 billion from \$1.6 billion in 1992, and had 9 percent of the market.

### Nigerians Set for Nationwide Protest

ABUJA, Nigeria (Reuters) — A Nigerian court trying Moshood K. O. Abiola on charges of treason was adjourned Tuesday until Wednesday, the day a nationwide general strike is to start if he is not freed. Chief Abiola won a national election more than a year ago but the military government canceled the results.

Judge Mohammed Mustapha said Tuesday that he was adjourning the trial because of the prosecution's inability to respond to a defense motion asking for the case to be dismissed and for Chief Abiola to be released.

Oil unions striking for an end to military rule and the release of Chief Abiola said the adjournment would not help. Their strike, now in its fifth week, has paralyzed Nigeria. The 3.5 million-strong umbrella Nigeria Labor Congress is to join the strike on Wednesday if Chief Abiola is not freed.

### Iran Says Bombing Suspect Is Dead

NICOSIA (Reuters) — The main suspect in a June bomb attack that killed 26 people at Iran's holiest shrine died in a Tehran hospital on Tuesday of bullet wounds he received during his apprehension, the Iranian news agency reported.

Mahdi Nalivi, with bullet wounds in the abdomen and spleen and under his collarbone, died a day after security agents caught up with him in east Tehran and seized him after a shoot-out, the agency said.

The Iranian chief of intelligence, Ali Fallahian, said the suspect had confessed to belonging to the Iraq-based Mujahidin Khalq organization.

### Correction

An article in Friday's editions misstated French trade figures for May. France had a surplus of 7.6 billion francs, compared with a revised 7.9 billion franc surplus in April; that brought the surplus for the first five months to 30.7 billion francs from 29.9 billion francs in the comparable 1993 period.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### British Brace for Another Rail Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — The British rail system is facing its eighth strike in eight weeks on Wednesday, when signal workers are to walk out for 24 hours in a pay dispute. The strike is to begin at midnight, forcing many commuters to find other ways to get home Wednesday and back to work the next morning.

The two sides met at the offices of the government's conciliation service on Tuesday, but a Rail Maritime and Transport union spokesman said later: "We don't see any dramatic breakthrough at the moment."

France is preparing for a hot August after a storm on Sunday brought a few days of respite, according to France Météo. Temperatures on Thursday are to rise to 36 centigrade (97 Fahrenheit) in northern France and to 38 centigrade in the south. (AFP)

A strike by Portuguese railway workers protesting overtime disrupted services to Paris, Madrid and Vigo in northwest Spain and to several Portuguese towns on Tuesday. The rail workers' trade union said the strike would continue until Friday. (AFP)

Thieves in Kenya beat a British woman to death in a suburban Nairobi home over the weekend, the Foreign Office said as it issued a warning to travelers. The victim was Carol Winter, whose husband, Adam, surprised four men in the house. (AFP)

Albania's only airline has halted its flights because of continuing losses and failure to find a buyer for the Austrian partner's shares. A joint venture between Tyrolean Airways and the Albanian state-run Albatransport was founded in January 1992. (AP)

Scandinavian Airlines Systems will open six new evening flights from Stockholm to Copenhagen on Aug. 14 and five early flights from Copenhagen to Stockholm on Aug. 15. More flights are also planned linking Copenhagen and Oslo. (Bloomberg)

Japan Air Lines plans fare reductions averaging 24 percent on Asian and South Pacific routes in the second half of the financial year that ends next March. The airline said the discounted fares would apply to routes covering 19 cities, including Seoul, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Sydney. (AFP)

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# THE AMERICAS / EVERYTHING'S POLITICAL

## Feminist Asks Death Penalty in Simpson Case

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
LOS ANGELES — In another sign of the politicization of the O.J. Simpson murder case, a feminist attorney, Gloria Allred, has called on the Los Angeles district attorney, Gil Garcetti, to ask for the death penalty against Mr. Simpson.  
Ms. Allred contended that if Mr. Garcetti declined to seek the maximum penalty, it would be a sign he was showing favoritism to a celebrity defendant and manifesting insufficient concern about the plight of battered women.  
"Were it not a celebrity defendant," she said, "it seems highly likely that he would ask for the death penalty in a case such as this involving allegations of first-degree murder."  
Ms. Allred noted that in recent months Mr. Garcetti's office had asked for the death penalty in two cases where women were charged with having hired someone else to murder their husbands.  
"If Mr. Simpson committed the murders with which he is charged," she said, "he certainly shouldn't get a break from the DA on the death penalty because he committed the crime himself rather than hiring others to do it."

To bolster her contentions, Ms. Allred brought along an anti-abortion activist, Susan Carpenter-Miller, and a woman whose husband is in prison for spousal battery. The trio demanded that Mr. Garcetti meet with women's groups about the case, as he did with civil rights leaders on July 19.  
The women stressed that they were not making any statement on Mr. Simpson's guilt. Rather, they said, if a jury convicts him of murdering his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman, it should be able to decide whether the death penalty is appropriate. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the charges.  
An all-male committee of Mr. Garcetti and senior deputy district attorneys is to decide whether to ask for the death penalty before the trial's start, set for Sept. 19.  
**Police Detective Threatens Suit**  
A police detective who testified that he found a bloody glove at Mr. Simpson's estate will sue unless the defendant's attorneys retract claims that he planted the evidence, The Associated Press quoted his lawyer as writing.

A July 25 article in *The New Yorker* magazine quoted unidentified leading members of the defense team as saying they might argue that Mark Fuhrman found two gloves at the murder scene, then planted one outside Mr. Simpson's mansion. Mr. Fuhrman denied planting the glove.  
Mr. Fuhrman's attorney, Robert Tourtelot, demanded a retraction and apology from Mr. Simpson's chief defense lawyer, Robert Shapiro, for "immeasurable" pain and anguish suffered by the officer and his family.  
"You can help ease the humiliation and hurt they continue to experience," Mr. Tourtelot wrote to Mr. Shapiro.  
The *New Yorker* article said the defense would argue that Mr. Fuhrman was motivated by racism, got pleasure from intimidating criminals and sometimes beat suspects.  
Mr. Shapiro later said that race would play no role in the case and that defense lawyers would more likely argue that Mr. Fuhrman is not a reliable witness because he once asked to be removed from the police force because of a mental disorder.

## Woman Cadet Loses Plea to Save Hair

**By Mary Jordan**  
**Washington Post Service**  
CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Shannon Faulkner, the first woman admitted to the formerly all-male Citadel, the military school, must agree to let her long hair be cut off, a federal judge has ruled.  
Judge C. Weston Houck of U.S. District Court stunned Miss Faulkner and her lawyers on Monday when he turned aside their argument that she would be a "freak." He agreed to the Citadel's request that she, like male students, sit before a barber who in 12 to 15 seconds turns their heads to stubble.  
The issue of to shave, or not to shave, is huge here. A morning radio talk show conducted a poll on the question. Those demanding her locks be cut won by a landslide.  
Miss Faulkner and her attorneys hurriedly left the federal courthouse, clearly disappointed, after other details of her admission were decided.  
For instance, she will not sleep in the barracks with other male students but in a special room in the infirmary. Unlike men, who have to perform at least 40 push-ups in 20 minutes, she will be required to do only 18 in that time.  
But no issue raised as much emotion as the rule about shaving the head.  
"Unless everyone adopts a Sinead O'Connor hairstyle, she will be stigmatized," said Miss Faulkner's attorney, Val Vojdik.  
Miss Vojdik showed the court pictures of women of who had their heads shaved as punishment for collaborating with Nazis during World War II.  
A Justice Department attorney, Sandra Lynn Beber, also spoke up, arguing that U.S. military academies like West Point had a reasonable solution: "hair cropped short, collar length."  
Miss Beber said there were plenty of military rules already existing regarding women's hair such as "multipigtails out" and "must accommodate appropriate headgear." Her point, she said, is that equal education does not mean equal haircuts.  
But Judge Houck would hear none of it. The tenor of his remarks during the four-hour hearing over the conditions of Miss Faulkner's admission this fall was that he did not want the court "to take over the running of the Citadel."  
The hearing on Monday was to decide the details of her living on campus this fall, the lone woman among 2,000 men.



Shannon Faulkner on her way to hear a judge rule on her life in the Citadel.

## Jackson Mum on Marriage

### Lisa Marie Presley Says He Indeed Said 'I Do'

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LOS ANGELES — The family of Michael Jackson remained silent Tuesday on the announcement by the only daughter of Elvis Presley that she and the pop superstar had married in a secret ceremony 11 weeks ago.  
Mr. Jackson's spokesman, Lee Solters, refused to comment, and John McLaughlin, the Jackson family spokesman, said the family had no comment on Lisa Marie Presley's disclosure.  
Her mother, Priscilla Presley, who divorced the "King of Rock and Roll" several years before his death in 1977, said through her spokesman that she was "very supportive of Lisa Marie and everything she does."



Lisa Marie Presley said she wed Michael Jackson.

The wedding unites two of the richest people in show business.  
Mrs. Presley-Jackson's assets from her father's will are estimated to be \$150 million, while her new husband is believed to be worth more than \$250 million.  
The couple had their first date on Feb. 2, when they went to Las Vegas to see a show by the '60s groups The Temptations and The Fifth Dimension, according to news reports.  
At the time, Mrs. Presley-Jackson was estranged from her husband, Danny Keough, a musician. The couple reportedly got a "quickie" divorce in Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic on May 6.

The developer Donald Trump said the couple was staying on the top floor of Trump Tower in Manhattan. He added that he had known their secret "for a long time."  
Entertainment industry publications and tabloid newspapers have been filled with speculation about a Jackson-Presley marriage for more than two months. Officials in the Dominican Republic said the pair spent time in the country in late May, and a Dominican newspaper, *Listin Diario*, published a picture of what it said was their marriage certificate.  
A statement by Mrs. Presley-Jackson, 26, was issued Monday by Mr. Jackson's production company, MJ Productions.  
In the statement, the only child of Elvis Presley said: "My married name is Mrs. Lisa Marie Presley-Jackson. My marriage to Michael Jackson took place in a private ceremony outside the United States 11 weeks ago."  
"It was not formally announced until now for several reasons, foremost being that we are both very private people living in the glare of the public media. We both wanted a private marriage ceremony without the distraction of a media circus."  
"I am very much in love with Michael; I dedicate my life to being his wife. I understand and support him."

Mrs. Presley-Jackson and Mr. Keough separated after she began seeing Mr. Jackson, 35, who has never been married. She and Mr. Keough, who were married in 1988, have two children, Danielle, 5, and Benjamin, 1.  
A judge in the Dominican Republic, Hugo Alvarez Perez, who announced last month that he had officiated at the couple's marriage, said they were wed in a brief ceremony, complete with a kiss and gold rings.  
Judge Alvarez Perez's announcement was initially greeted with skepticism by the world's press.  
"It was a normal ceremony, more or less lasting 12 minutes," the judge told a television station in the Miami suburb of Hialeah on Monday.  
"He was a little nervous," the judge said, adding that Mr. Jackson presented his bride with a "very nice ring."  
The judge also said the newlyweds exchanged "a little kiss" before they were whisked away by bodyguards.  
Last year, a 13-year-old boy alleged in a civil lawsuit that Mr. Jackson had sexually molested him. Mr. Jackson denied the charges but settled out of court for a sum reported to be between \$5 million and \$20 million.  
(NYT, Reuters)

## Youth Caned in Singapore Scuffles With Father

**The Associated Press**  
KETTERING, Ohio — Michael P. Fay, the teen-ager whose caning in Singapore for vandalism drew international attention, scuffled with his father after coming home late and intoxicated, the police said Tuesday.  
George Fay, Michael's father, called the police to his home shortly after 1 A.M. on July 22, a month after Michael had returned home from Singapore, a police spokesman said.  
Mr. Fay had supported and defended his son during the Singapore case. Michael, 19, was imprisoned for vandalizing cars and lashed four times with a rattan cane. Michael denied the vandalism charge and said he had been coerced into confessing.

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## ★ POLITICAL VOTES ★

### Clinton Backs 2 Alternative Health Plans

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, introduced a health-care reform bill Tuesday that aims to cover 95 percent of Americans by the year 2000 without requiring employers to pay their workers' insurance.  
The White House endorsed Mr. Mitchell's plan, as well as one proposed by the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. Both bills are scaled-down versions of President Bill Clinton's initial proposal. (AP)

### 2 Senate Votes Concern Homosexuality

WASHINGTON — After a display of what critics called "disgusting" pamphlets, the Senate has voted to cut off federal money to schools that teach acceptance of homosexuality as a way of life.  
The measure, proposed by two Republican senators, Robert C. Smith of New Hampshire and Jesse Helms of North Carolina, passed by a 63-to-36 vote.  
But shortly afterward, the Senate passed another measure, offered by Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat from Massachusetts, intended to blunt the effect of the Smith-Helms amendment. Mr. Kennedy's proposal, passed by a 99-to-0 vote, would cut federal money to schools that encourage sexual activity, whether homosexual or heterosexual. (NYT)

### Republican Rivals Gang Up on Job Bush

WASHINGTON — Jeb Bush is well ahead of his opponents in the Republican primary race for governor of Florida. But to make sure things stayed that way in the month until the election, Mr. Bush stunned his two closest rivals last week by attacking them in a television commercial.  
In a highly unusual, if not unprecedented, alliance, the two other candidates have jointly produced their own advertisement. Even oastier than the Bush ad, this one blasts away at the character and business dealings of Mr. Bush, a son of the former president. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, on health care: "This decision rests no longer in my hands alone. The Congress has been under enormous pressure. Don't let the fear mongers, don't let the dividers, don't let the people who disseminate false information frighten the United States Congress into walking away from the opportunity of a lifetime."

## Ex-Smokers Have Edge on Healthy Eaters

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

CHICAGO — People with healthy hearts who cut the fat in their diet will live only a few extra days or months on average, but smokers who kick the habit will add years to their lives, a study has found.  
Researchers at Montreal General Hospital found that quitting smoking increases life expectancy by approximately two to four years for men and about two to three years for women.  
But before ordering that hot fudge sundae, consider: Experts point out that if you watch what you eat, too, you can make those extra years of life more enjoyable and illness-free.  
"I would never suggest to anybody that a prudent diet or lifestyle is a bad idea," said Dr. Steven A. Grover, the study's author and director of clinical epidemiology at Montreal General Hospital and McGill University in Montreal.  
The study found that cutting saturated fat to no more than 10 percent of calories consumed, as recommended by the government, would extend the life of an average man who is free of heart disease by anywhere from 11 days to four and two-thirds months.  
The same change in diet would extend an average woman's life from 3½ days to just under two months.  
But quitting smoking would extend the average male smoker's life 2½ years to 4½ years, and the average female smoker's life 2½ years to 3½ years, the authors found. Smokers also were assumed to be free of existing heart disease.  
The findings, based on computer models of government health data from the United States and Canada, were published in the August issue of the *American Medical Association's Archives of Internal Medicine*. The study used data from federal surveys and examinations of large population samples in both countries.  
Although study results indicated that dietary modifications help prevent coronary heart disease, "the benefits of smoking cessation are more uniform across age and sex and are substantially greater than those predicted for dietary change."

Two much fat in food, particularly saturated fat, can boost a person's cholesterol levels, clogging the arteries and promoting heart disease. Fatty diets are also believed to promote some forms of cancer.  
The study looked only at the effect of smoking and diet on life span — not at whether people lived with heart pain, shortness of breath or fear of suffering a heart attack.  
Such "quality of life" issues are one reason experts urged people not to ignore the importance of eating right, too.  
(AP, Reuters)

of Emergency Situations said the plane, a re-equipped Il-76, had helped put out huge forest fires in Russia last year.  
• A Vermont man convicted of killing a teenager who gave him a ride in his car been executed by injection in Huntsville, Texas.  
• Cliff erosion in the northernmost U.S. settlement has revealed human remains that could be hundreds of years old, a spokesman for the North Slope Borough of Alaska said. The discovery was made at the same mound where the remains of three Inuit Eskimos, judged to have dated from the 17th century, were found in the 1980s.  
• An explosion rocked the headquarters of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Center at Indian Head, Maryland, officials said. There were no reported injuries at the base, which houses navy weapons and ammunition. The blast was contained in a single building, a base spokesman said.  
• Russia will send a plane to help fight wildfires in the western United States. The Russian Ministry

### Away From Politics

• The abortion doctor who was shot and killed Friday outside a clinic in Pensacola, Florida, had been offered police protection six months ago, city police said. Dr. John Bayard Britton and the clinic's directors refused, saying it was unnecessary, the police department said.  
• An experimental nicotine nasal spray designed to help smokers quit cigarettes can be just as difficult for some to stop using as cigarettes, a Food and Drug Administration's advisory committee said. It said the spray should be strictly controlled if approved.  
• The U.S. Naval Academy has a new commander, Admiral Charles R. Larson, 57. He replaces Rear Admiral Thomas C. Lynch, 52, who stepped down amid praise from navy officials but whose tour of duty was marred by a cheating scandal.  
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**Herald Tribune**

## In Whitewater Case, Altman Apologizes to Senators

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

WASHINGTON — Seeking to temper congressional fury over his misleading Whitewater testimony, Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman apologized Tuesday for understating insider efforts to keep jobs on an investigation that threatened to embarrass President Bill Clinton.  
"I do not have perfect recall, and I may have heard or understood questions in a way that was not intended by the senator asking the questions," said Mr. Altman, the key witness on a day that cut to the heart of the administration's Whitewater explanations.  
"If I did so, I sincerely apologize to all members of the committee."

In testimony to the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Altman also said he had made no effort to impede an investigation of a failed Arkansas savings and loan concern that was potentially embarrassing to Mr. Clinton.  
He testified that no one in the Treasury Department or the Resolution Trust Corp. "improperly imparted any information" about the investigation to the White House.  
Mr. Altman is the key figure in the affair, which centers on a tangle of investments involving Mr. Clinton while he was governor of Arkansas and allegations

that the White House tried to interfere with an investigation related to them.  
The Republicans assert that he knowingly deceived the same committee on Feb. 24, when he said that he knew of only one conversation between the Treasury and the White House about the investigation into the failed Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan in Arkansas.  
The senators are investigating whether the Resolution Trust Corp.'s probe of the failed Madison firm in Arkansas was thrown off course by administration acts.  
One of Mr. Altman's top aides, Joshua L. Steiner, 28, sought to convince skeptical

senators that his written portrayal of the Clinton administration's handling of the Whitewater affair was in error.  
Among Mr. Steiner's entries was one that said Mr. Altman was under "intense pressure from the White House" to continue overseeing the RTC's investigation of Madison.  
Under questioning by Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Steiner said, "It was not my impression at the time he was under pressure."  
Mr. Steiner testified that he kept the diary merely "to reflect on events and draw lessons from my personal and professional experiences."  
In another development re-

lated to the inquiry, the White House acknowledged that that reporters had been misled about the timing and circumstances of the handing over of Vincent Foster's Whitewater file to a Clinton family attorney after his death.  
A key point was left out of the earlier White House story: Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff was given the file first, and she stored it in the Clintons' residence for five days before turning it over to the lawyer.  
Owning up to the administration's lapse, the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers said, "I think that was a mistake."  
(AP, Reuters)



# A Trendsetter Finds Burma 'Certainly Not All Wrong'

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

RANGOON — Her two-tone Chanel pumps were not made for wading through puddles. But there was Miriam Marshall Segal, a white smock pulled over her couture-clad frame, touring her new shrimp-packing plant in a warehouse district in this most dilapidated of Asian capitals.

"Now this, this to me is human rights," Mrs. Segal said, admiring the work of her young, stern-faced Burmese workers as they cleaned and packed handfuls of the morning's catch of meaty Black Tiger shrimp. "We are giving jobs to 200 people here. These people have pride in their work. And that is what human rights is all about."

Remarks like those set teeth on edge among human rights campaigners, who say this Manhattan businesswoman has been doing the devil's work here.

Mrs. Segal, they say, is a callous apologist for a military government that imprisons, tortures and sometimes kills those who dare stand up to it. Nonsense, says Mrs. Segal, who might seem an unlikely candidate for a one-woman crusade to burnish the image of one of the world's most notoriously repressive governments.

"Most of the people who claim to have great

thoughts about this country have never been here," she said.

For someone who made a name for herself as an arbiter of fashion — in the 1960s, she opened trend-setting accessories boutiques at Henri Bendel, Neiman Marcus and other expensive department stores — Mrs. Segal could not have picked a less fashionable cause. The junta has almost no friends in the outside world.

"The criticism doesn't worry me because I know what I believe," said Mrs. Segal, whose designer clothes, long crimson fingernails and ruby-encrusted jewelry make her an unusual sight on the crumbling streets of Rangoon. She has been doing business here for the better part of two decades, traveling here often from her home in New York.

"I am not a political person," she said. "I'm here to do business. But I think most of the reporting about this place is wrong. This country is certainly not all perfect, but it's certainly not all wrong, and we need to recognize what is right."

Mrs. Segal says Burma is unfairly singled out for international scorn even as larger Asian countries with equally serious human rights problems — notably China and Indonesia — are accorded U.S. trade privileges and diplomatic recognition.

Her praise for the junta puts Mrs. Segal at odds not only with human rights groups, but also with Washington. The United States has long refused to sell arms to Burma and, as a result of the violent crackdown on the democracy movement in the late 1980s, has refused to send an ambassador.

Although the junta has embraced the free market and welcomed foreign investment, few large U.S. corporations do business in Burma.

Simon Billenness, chairman of the Coalition for Corporate Withdrawal from Burma, a Boston-based human rights group, said Mrs. Segal "has an unseemly eagerness to provide this regime with character references."

With its globe-trotting rags-to-riches drama, Mrs. Segal's life story could have been dreamed up by a romantic novelist. She was born on a fishing boat off the coast of Palestine, the child of Polish Jews eager to fight to establish a Jewish state, and was raised in Australia until, at 18, she made her way to the United States.

There she broke into the world of high fashion in New York and made a fortune with her Port of Call boutiques. She will not disclose her age.

Mrs. Segal first came here in 1976 in search of Burmese handicrafts that she could sell as fashion accessories. Her business ties did not

become an issue until after the military's crackdown on the democracy movement, in which thousands of civilians were gunned down.

In 1989 the movement's leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, was placed under house arrest. She remains in detention.

But as Burma was turned into a pariah state, Mrs. Segal expanded her business ventures, setting up a fishing company three years ago in a joint venture with the junta. The company is a showpiece of the government's efforts to open up the economy to foreign investors while holding tight to power.

Asked about the government's brutal actions in the late 1980s, Mrs. Segal says "it was a very panicky situation — when you are faced with a situation like that, what do you do?"

As for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize and who is beloved by millions here for her willingness to defy the junta, Mrs. Segal offers an appraisal that is something less than flattering.

"I think she's become a prisoner of the Nobel Prize because it's an incredible thing to live up to," she said. "I don't have criticism of her, but I feel that there should be compromise on her part and on her part. You can't be defiant in a marriage. You can't be defiant in politics. You can't be defiant in business."

## Accord for Patrols On Border of Haiti

### Multinational Force to Draw On U.S. Troops and Aircraft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon will send helicopters, military scouts and technical experts to the Dominican Republic this month to help stop smuggling of fuel across the border into Haiti, a spokesman said on Tuesday.

The step is intended to bolster a trade embargo that Washington hopes will persuade the military leadership of Haiti to leave the country voluntarily.

The United Nations Security Council voted Sunday to authorize a U.S.-led invasion of Haiti, but Washington says it wants to leave time for the trade ban to work.

U.S. officials have repeatedly said an invasion was not "imminent," but President Bill Clinton has refused to rule out military action against the Haitian leaders, who deposed the democratically elected president of Haiti in 1991 coup.

Eighteen U.S. military scouts will be part of an international team of 85 observers that will patrol the border under an accord signed Monday between the United States and the Dominican Republic, according to a Pentagon spokesman, Dennis Box.

Six U.S. helicopters will be sent, and as many as 20 technical experts will go to maintain them and other equipment, he said. The equipment and information provided by the team is intended to help the Dominicans enforce the trade embargo.

The six UH-1H utility helicopters will be flown by pilots from the Dominican Republic.

The Pentagon will also send 50 off-road vehicles, 45 motorcycles, 100 small boats, 106 radios and 100 binoculars, he said.

Two senior members of the U.S. House of Representatives, meanwhile, said that Mr. Clinton should get congressional approval before ordering an invasion of Haiti.

Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, and Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, said in separate statements that Mr. Clinton should not rely on the UN resolution as his authorization to use U.S. troops to overthrow the Haitian government.

Mr. Glickman, who has access to U.S. intelligence reports on Haiti as chairman of the House intelligence committee, said in a letter to Mr. Clinton: "I am not aware of any information by which that situation could legitimately be characterized as an emergency."

"As a result, I could not support the use of U.S. forces without an authorization by Congress," he wrote.

Mr. Gilman said, "Before reaching the point of no return on military action, President Clinton should exhaust every possible diplomatic solution."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said there was "an increasing sense of isolation in Haiti, which is having an effect."

"There are some signs of fissure and pressure being placed on the military by some of their former supporters," she said.

Mrs. Myers said that while the Clinton administration had cleared a diplomatic hurdle to military action with the UN vote, there was no "time line" for an invasion.

"I don't expect we'll set any," she added.

The sanctions have cut most air and sea traffic to Haiti, but smuggled fuel has continued to flow across the land border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which share the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

(AP, Reuters)

## RIVALS: Battle for Jerusalem

Continued from Page 1  
sein might come to visit, and this is an invitation for him," Mr. Arafat added.

Israel's promise to give "priority" to King Hussein's "special role" over the Islamic shrines in eventual negotiations infuriated and frightened Palestinians, who see it as an attempt to undercut their claim to East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

"Without the holy sites, Jerusalem is nothing," said a Palestinian journalist, Nihaya Qawasmli. If the Jordanians control the holy shrines, he said they will control the city.

"There will be nothing for us and we are worried," he said.

Mr. Arafat said last week: "No one has the right to talk or negotiate on Jerusalem except the Palestinian side, represented by the PLO."

Three days after the Israeli agreement with Jordan became known during King Hussein's historic meeting with Prime

Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in Washington on July 25, an angry Mr. Arafat banned distribution of a pro-Jordanian newspaper in the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho.

He also dispatched a senior aide, Faisal Hussein, to Amman to discuss the matter with the Jordanians. And on Monday, arguing that Israel had already begun negotiations on Jerusalem with Jordan, Mr. Arafat demanded that talks on the city's final status begin immediately.

Those talks are to start no later than May 1996 under the Israeli-Palestinian agreement signed last September.

"If they have decided to start now then we are insisting to start now," the PLO leader said.

Meanwhile, Jordan has disputed that its historical guardianship of the Islamic holy shrines undercuts the Palestinians' fight for some kind of political rule over East Jerusalem.

"I am amazed at this furor," Prime Minister Abdul-Salam Majali said last week. "We have to know that from 1948 and even before, Jordan exercised religious jurisdiction in the holy shrines, this matter was a right."

Jordan lost control of East Jerusalem in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but has continued to administer the Old City's Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, from which Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven.

## 12 Die in Egypt Bus Wreck

Agence France-Press

CAIRO — Twelve people were killed and 40 injured when their bus and a truck collided on the highway linking Cairo to Aswan, it was reported here Tuesday. The truck driver, who was arrested, was said to have lost control of his vehicle, smashing into the bus at high speed.



MARKING THE TIME — A boy standing in front of Russian officers dressed in World War I uniforms as they listened Tuesday to a Divine Liturgy marking the beginning, 80 years ago, of the war in Moscow.

## SERBS: A Warning From Belgrade

Continued from Page 1

sparked Bosnia's war 27 months ago. In the statement, the Serbian president demanded that the Bosnian Serbs accept the peace plan.

On Monday, however, the Bosnian Serb Assembly rejected it, demanding that its authors first grant the breakaway Serb republic international recognition and make some changes in the proposed map of Bosnia. The contact group snubbed the new demands.

On Tuesday, the Bosnian Serbs announced that their assembly would reconvene Wednesday to decide whether they would hold a referendum on the peace plan.

The Serbs held a referendum in spring of last year to decide about the Vance-Owen plan. They voted it down.

Significantly, Mr. Milosevic's statement repeated an element present in Sunday's pronouncement: that the Bosnian Serb Republic had been recognized by the world community and that changes to the peace plan map of Bosnia were possible.

Neither claim has been embraced by the five powers that drew up the map, and the Serbian president could be seeking to gain tacit recognition of those demands under the guise of pressuring the Serbs to accept the plan.

"If it is not enough that the Republic of Srpska exists," he said, "and that peace is offered on that basis, then you are on the way to committing a crime against your own people by rejecting that."

## Drowning Record in Poland

Reuters

WARSAW — A total of 545 people, including 169 children, drowned in Poland during a blistering hot July.

## STONES: Still Giving Satisfaction

Continued from Page 1

from "Let It Bleed" — a sassy and sultry R&B, though it degenerated into something of a mummy's play on stiffs.

Less impressive dust-offs were the pair from "Black and Blue," "Memory Motel," a wonderfully awful ballad powered by Mick Jagger, Piano Man, and "Hot Stuff," a groovy number intended to stomp the audience and the band. It was followed by a boisterous reading of Al Green's "Can't Get Next to You," which had the benefit of a hook, lyrics and a point of view, compared with "Hot Stuff's" riff-and-attitude.

Some of the Stones' new songs have a familiar comfort to them, as if they are drawn from a La Brea time pit. They included "You Got Me Rockin'," "I Go Wild," "Brand New Car" and "Love Is Strong" (out came the usual inflatable surprises, much stranger and spookier this time than the honky-tonk women of yore).

Some decades ago, Mick Jagger said he could not imagine singing "Satisfaction" at age 50. At 51, hey, hey, he is singing it quite satisfactorily, though in truth, the full house took the pressure off by shouting along so loudly that Jagger could have simply mimed it.

Other vintage standouts included "Shattered," with some bracing vocals from Jagger, and the insinuatingly soulful "Beast of Burden." Still, the classics were what seemed to start the crowd up, from "Tumbling Dice" and "Satisfaction" to "Honky Tonk Women," which was accompanied by an Oscar-type montage that was decidedly funnier, and ruder, than television might allow. Set off by drummer Charlie Watts's cowbell beat, the song tumbled along into celebratory exhaustion.

Jagger himself proved inextinguishable as singer and showman, prowling the stage with reptilian energy, his loose-limbed strut as cocksure and canny as ever. He's the primal focal point, of course, though the band's deep groove and energy remain essentially undiluted despite the departure of bassist Bill Wyman. His replacement, Darryl Jones, seemed to bring a little more pop to his playing, and he worked in lock-rhythm with Watts, who remains the master of immutable simplicity and power. He's the propeller to the band's surprisingly plain music.

It's Keith Richards who is the Stone to the bone, of course, and his mere presence leads an authentic weight even to the band's weakest efforts. Richards, who traded the occasional bracing solo with Ron Wood but mostly worked the usual deep-pocket rhythm groove, acquitted himself vocally on the energized "Before You Make Me Run," but "The Worst" was yet to come.

If the raucous oldies provided the evening's magnetic resonance, the concert set by Mark Fisher provided an effective band shell, albeit one that looked like a cross between a futuristic industrial playground and a "Kiss of the Spider Woman" set. Occasionally dwarfed by the set, the Stones benefited from some outstanding, and often very clever, video support, a sort of live-mix music television programming.

The Stones' revivified sound, a bit muddy at first, soon cleared up and caught the subtle nuances of the rhythm section, the boisterous horns under the direction of the veteran Bobby Keys, Chuck Leavell's rolling piano rolls and Jagger's generally strong vocals.

## WOODSTOCK: Staying Home

Continued from Page 1

music conglomerate — have sold 150,000 tickets, but Monday they extended ticket sales and relaxed parking rules to spark interest in the festival. Instead of a minimum four-ticket package, rock fans now may buy tickets in pairs.

An impediment has been that kids have been perplexed about how to be their own travel agents," Mr. Rosenman said.

Cost is another problem: A ticket to Woodstock I cost \$18. This time, tickets run \$135. A Ticketmaster package including admission and bus service from say, Baltimore costs \$252. (Bring your own tent, no stakes. Promoters fear they could be wielded as weapons.)

Area hotels are charging \$200 and up per night for the festival weekend. The press rate at the Holiday Inn in Kingston, New York, is \$338.85 per night, check payable to Polygram Diversified Ventures.

Mr. Rosenman said he targeted young rock fans rather than the generation that recalls the 1969 concert because, "we're not in the business of doing re-creations."

"Woodstock is not a museum piece," he said. "This generation can only be offered a great rock and roll party. It's not about politics."

The canceled concert was the one pitched at wilted flower children. It was to have been held at Max Yasgur's farm in Bethel, about 60 miles from the Woodstock '94 site.

Organized by Sid Bernstein — the New York promoter who brought the Beatles to Shea Stadium and later promised the reunion that never happened — the Bethel show billed itself as the real 25th anniversary tribute.

But its audience was 25 years older than it had been in 1969.

"I wouldn't go back unless someone paid my way and flew me in a helicopter," said John Kohn, 37, a Washington writer who attended the original festival with his older brother and wound up with a bad cold.

Woodstock '94 organizers say they are not yet worried about falling short of a sellout. Concert tickets often do not sell until the final days, Mr. Rosenman said.

But some young people say they would rather skip the live experience and watch the big show on pay-per-view TV. For \$49.95, the 23 million American homes connected to that system can watch all 28-plus hours of the concert — no mud, no traffic.

"No one to set your hair on fire, no one to spill Pepsi on you," said Jim English, senior vice president for programming of Viewer's Choice, the company marketing the cablecast. Mr. English expects to surpass the cable concert record, now held by "The Judds' Farewell Concert," which drew 250,000 homes.

"Young people are technology-minded, and they don't mind paying for television," Mr. English said.

Objections range from cost and convenience to a lurking suspicion that this festival is an effort by materialistic boomer promoters to force-feed young people a warmed-over Woodstock.

The event's commercialism also drew the ire of Michael Wadleigh, director of the 1970 documentary "Woodstock."

"This new one will be put on by the Establishment, for the Establishment," Mr. Wadleigh said in a recent Q&A session with users of the Prodigy online service. "I might as well go to a mall."

## RECOVERY: Economic Growth in Europe Makes Cost-Cutting Harder

Continued from Page 1  
switch off because the market picks up."

The rigors of international competition, which is increasingly preventing companies from raising prices like they used to, often leave efficiency gains as the only way to improve profitability.

But while most companies say they intend to stay attuned to the need for continued restructuring, the chairman of

BMW, Bernd Fischer, recently said he was alarmed: "I worry that the economic upturn could spread the illusion that all our problems have been solved."

The conservative Bavarian company's current philosophy is to pretend the recovery did not exist.

"We need to continue to position ourselves as if we were in recession," said Walter Gloaguer, a spokesman, adding: "Even in big companies there

are sectors that are resistant to change."

Many large corporations are still trying to thin out their middle management, and manufacturing companies big and small are in the unpopular process of shifting labor-intensive production abroad, for example.

The only advantage of the recession, according to Mr. Schmidt of Deutsche Industriebank, "is that change can be

better absorbed in social terms."

The economic rebound helps a lot of companies solve their structural problems, but we still have to reduce our costs in Germany in order to become more competitive internationally," he said.

Mr. Sinn, the institute director, described the new recession nostalgia as a challenge for top managers.

## Caitlin Thomas, Wife of Dylan Thomas, Dies at 81

The Associated Press

LONDON — Caitlin Thomas, a boozing, brawling partner in marriage to the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas, has died at age 81.

Mrs. Thomas died Sunday in Catania, Italy, according to a daughter. The cause of her death was not announced.

She once described life with her husband as "raw, red bleeding meat," a torment of mutual infidelity. It was a famously discordant marriage, with infidelity on both sides and angry scenes in public. Dylan Thomas was notorious for extraordinarily bad behavior, from over

repaying debts to fouling walls and carpets of friends' homes.

He died in New York in 1953, collapsing after a night of heavy drinking in Greenwich Village.

"Ours was not a love story," Mrs. Thomas wrote in a memoir published in 1982. "It was more of a drink story. Predominantly a drink story because without the first aid of drink it could never have got on to its rocking feet."

Gilbert Le Coze, 49, Respected New York Chef

NEW YORK (NYT) — Gilbert Le Coze, a French-born

chef whose innovative ways with seafood at his Manhattan restaurant, Le Bernardin, influenced a generation of American cooks, died Thursday. He was 49 and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Le Coze had a heart attack while working out at a health club, said Eric Ripert, chef at Le Bernardin.

In addition to the restaurant in New York, Mr. Le Coze and his sister, Maguy, owned Brasserie Le Coze in the Coconut Grove section of Miami, and they recently opened another restaurant with the same name in Atlanta.

Reinaldo Porod, 34, the author of the plays "Cuba and His Teddy Bear" and "La Puta Vida Trilogia," died Saturday.

He lived in Brooklyn. The cause of death was tuberculosis, according to a friend.

Rosa Chacel, 96, a Spanish writer of complex, intellectual novels and poetry, who was in exile during most of the Franco era, died Wednesday in Madrid of heart and lung failure.

Pierre Fongeron, 67, former president of Otis Elevator Co.'s Paris-based European and transcontinental operations, died Sunday in New York.

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## CRIME: France Fears a Fast-Spreading Infiltration of Its South by Mobs

Continued from Page 1

Claude Salavagione, the prosecutor in this southern French city. "They have managed to infiltrate themselves into virtually every sector of the economy."

Banks in Marseille, Avignon and Monaco reportedly have embraced money laundering as a source of lucrative profits, a study by the French Parliament has reported.

In the past, the relatively open French-Italian border brought southern France pizzas, petty crime and smuggling rackets, people here said.

Purse snatching has been replaced by gangland-style murders, and the contraband routes that once carried cheap cigarettes and olive oil are used now to transport heroin and cocaine.

Local politicians who have refused to cooperate with demands for tax leniency or dispensations from zoning laws from the "Octopus," as the French call organized crime,

have found crushed birds on their doorstep or wheelnuts loosened on their cars.

"There has always been trouble from a certain milieu that came up from Marseille, but it never was like this," said one politician who insisted on anonymity. "I really think that organized crime has such a lock on the region that it can never be defeated."

Some fear that the growth in France of a Mafia presence has brought political terrorism. The country was stunned when Yamm Fiat, a legislator who won prominence for denouncing links between organized crime, property speculation and politics on the Riviera, was shot to death in her car in February.

Shortly after her death, senior French and Italian investigators met here to study the "internationalization" of crime syndicates.

Participants said the investigators noted the accuracy of a prediction by Giovanni Fal-

cone, an Italian prosecutor who was killed two years ago by a Mafia bomb.

He had noted that Sicilian and Neapolitan crime families were pouring much of their drug profits into real estate, casinos and restaurants in France and Eastern Europe.

"They are going to become the biggest beneficiaries of a free Europe," Mr. Falcone told associates at the time. "There will be no frontiers for crime, and there should be no frontiers for justice."

He urged his counterparts throughout Europe to set up an information network on organized crime before syndicates managed to spread across Europe by recycling their money.

At the recent Group of Seven summit conference in Naples, leaders of the major industrialized democracies vowed to expand efforts to fight organized crime after learning from experts that the volume of laundered drug money in Europe

and North America had surpassed \$1 trillion in the last decade.

Naples will be host to a conference in October, sponsored by the







# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Prosperity Requires Peace

While the world has grown much richer during the past generation, that new wealth has been distributed unevenly. Locomes have risen faster in the rich industrial democracies than in any region of the developing world except East Asia, where growth has been phenomenal. The poorest of the poor are still in South Asia, meaning India and its neighbors, but the performance there is quite promising. Income — to be precise, gross domestic product per capita — has nearly doubled in the past three decades, rising slightly faster than the worldwide average. The greatest cause for concern now is in sub-Saharan Africa, whose people are poorer today than they were in 1960.

Sub-Saharan Africa was growing a little more prosperous until the late 1970s, but since then a steady decline has taken back all of those gains. These figures come from the World Bank, which, as the largest source of development aid to poor countries, has been watching this process with dismay. The long slide in Africa has taken place despite the investment of billions of dollars in development loans and, even more important, many more billions in oil revenues. Nigeria, one of the world's leading oil exporters, is poorer today per capita than it was before the revolution in oil prices began in 1973.

A generation ago, the developing countries of East Asia were much poorer than

the sub-Saharan Africans. Now they are substantially richer, and rising fast. The reasons for that difference are the subject of much learned debate, but they seem to come down to four things.

• East Asia has been at peace during the past generation, while Africa has been entangled in a succession of wars. Most of the world's poorest countries, in Africa or anywhere else, are those in which there has been prolonged fighting.

• Next, East Asians have been efficient in holding down birthrates — sometimes, as in China, resorting to cruel methods of doing it — and Africans have not. Where wealth is measured per capita, rapid population growth explains some of the decline.

• The East Asians have done an extremely effective job of mass education, and now have large numbers of people ready to work in the advanced technologies. Africa has not, and does not.

• Finally, there is the doctrine of open and competitive markets — to which most African governments have come only belatedly.

If the gap between rich and poor is not to grow wider, the World Bank's development loans and advice will continue to be essential. But there are other necessities as well, beginning with good schooling and, above all else, peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No to Invading Haiti

If it persuades Haiti's military leaders to leave on their own, then Sunday's UN Security Council resolution authorizing a U.S.-led invasion will have done some good. The resolution contains no deadline, and the Clinton administration has no plans for an imminent military strike.

Perhaps only the threat of force will convince Haiti's top soldiers that they should depart. They viscerally oppose the social and economic changes that they believe President Jean-Bertrand Aristide would make if he returns. And they are reportedly profiting handsomely from the status quo.

But the threat to use force implies a willingness actually to use it if the military leaders hold fast, and an invasion of Haiti in present circumstances would be a big mistake. Meanwhile, the administration's strained interpretation of the UN Charter to classify the Haitian situation as a threat to regional peace and security damages the United Nations' legitimacy and invites trouble.

The resolution, orchestrated by Washington, envisions several countries taking part in any invasion, but the operation would remain under direct U.S. military and political control. Presumably, the Clinton administration will heed its constitutional duty and seek congressional approval, which it may not get. But even a properly authorized invasion would add to the long string of dubious U.S. military interventions in the Caribbean basin during the past century, including a 19-year occupation of Haiti itself.

Some of these actions had noble ends than others. But very few did any lasting good, and each poisoned U.S. relations with the rest of the Western Hemisphere. One of the two Latin American members of the Security Council, Brazil, abstained on Sunday, while nonmembers Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela and Cuba all spoke out against an invasion. The other Latin member, Argentina, voted "yes."

Even though Father Aristide implicitly endorsed the resolution, an invasion could weaken his domestic legitimacy.

While diminishing Haiti's sovereignty, and despite plans to quickly hand off peacekeeping authority to a more broadly based UN force, an invasion would saddle the United States with political responsibility for controlling the violent vendettas that might erupt once the present repressive structure is dismantled.

To justify the use of UN force, Washington recklessly stretched the boundaries of what constitutes a threat to international peace and security under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras's violation of the pledges he made in the Governors Island agreements last year is legitimately an international issue. So is the tide of refugees and systematic violation of human rights. But none of these issues now rise to the threshold necessary to justify invasion. On many of the same grounds, Cuban émigrés might well lobby the Clinton administration to seek UN authorization for invading Cuba.

Having taken its lumps trying to be a world police force, the United Nations has now fallen into the unhealthy habit of licensing great-power spheres of influence. In recent weeks, the Security Council has commissioned France to send troops to Rwanda and endorsed Russia's "peacekeepers" in Georgia. Now the United States is authorized to lead an invasion of Haiti. Such crude power politics damages the United Nations' standing as an organization valuing the sovereignty of all its member states.

Licensing big-power armies was justified in cases like the Gulf War and the Korean War, where the necessary level of force could be supplied only by major military powers. But it is surely not justified in Haiti, with a 7,000-man regular army and a comparable number of lightly armed paramilitary troops.

The Clinton administration, under attack from critics on the left and right for alleged timidity in deploying U.S. military power, now reveals a dangerously low threshold for using force in Haiti.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### The Risks of Helping Rwanda

Americans should not pretend, as they once did in Somalia, that a humanitarian mission can be a feel-good, risk-free mission. In Rwanda there will be casualties, there will be ugly incidents. But what is at stake is another test of the American will to take on world leadership burdens on other countries can remotely approach.

— The Baltimore Sun.

### The Asian Traveler Pays

Travel in Asia will remain unnecessarily expensive so long as Asian airline policy remains guided more by national ego than by economic horse sense.

In a world economy fast moving toward multilateral agreements, air travel remains complicated by bilateral arrangements. A hypothetical Cathay Pacific flight from Manila to Hong Kong would require agreements with both Seoul and Manila; if Cathay were then to take the flight from Seoul to Los Angeles it would have to negotiate U.S. approval not only for the last leg but for the Hong Kong and Manila portions. The upshot of all this is a

Byzantine array of separate agreements. In Asia, the Orient Airline Association wants to take another look at these agreements, which it says unduly favor the Americans. What the OAA really wants is to renegotiate these agreements to restrict outside access to the region — with the hapless Asian air traveler footing the bill in the form of higher prices or taxes.

This, of course, is absurd. Just as every country cannot expect to have its own auto industry, every nation cannot hope to support a competitive airline. A 1993 Merrill Lynch study that compared the average cost per available seat-mile found that most Asian carriers had higher costs than their American counterparts. Nor can this be attributed to better service. Singapore Airlines' service is second to none, yet its costs were less than most U.S. airlines' — and Singapore itself operates perhaps the most open airport in the region.

Adam Smith would not be surprised to find airlines trying to protect themselves at the cost of everyone else. But he might be startled by the number of governments that let them get away with it.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

## The Rwanda Massacres Should Have Been Prevented

By Milton Leitenberg

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — The organized massacres in Rwanda began on April 6. A 2,500-member United Nations observer force was present at the time, but without Chapter Seven authorization to use force.

Chapter Seven of the UN Charter allows "such action as may be necessary" to respond to any "threat to the peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression."

From the moment the massacres began — committed mostly by Hutu militia against the Tutsi minority and the moderate Hutu opposition — the disaster still unfolding in Rwanda has been a case study of international failure.

Without the mandate to act under Chapter Seven, what is the United Nations' purpose in Rwanda? How can the international community respond in the future to crises on this scale?

The United Nations has authorized the use of force sparingly — in the Korean War, in the Congo, for the U.S.-led coalition that fought Iraq after it invaded Kuwait, for the U.S.-led forces in Somalia and the UN troops who replaced them. Force is also authorized for some of the missions that the United Nations has been assigned in the former Yugoslavia, although it has rarely been used.

Such a consensus has failed to develop behind military intervention in Rwanda. After Belgium decided in mid-April to recall its 440 troops from the UN observer force, when 10 of its soldiers were killed by Hutu extremists, the remaining troops stayed in their barracks.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, recommended to the Security Council that the entire observer force be withdrawn. Such a retreat was considered to be too great an embarrassment, so the Security Council voted to allow 270 troops to remain.

The Organization of African Unity criticized the UN decision to withdraw all but symbolic force as "a sign of indifference or lack of sufficient concern" for Africans. Yet not a single Afri-

can state sent new or additional troops to Rwanda, except for a Senegalese unit that joined the French forces.

Soon after the killing began, estimates of those massacred reached 30,000. By April 29, three weeks after the killing started, Mr. Boutros Ghali reported that 200,000 people had been killed.

At this point, having reversed his recommendation of early April to withdraw the peacekeeping troops, he asked for Security Council approval of a plan

**Until the great powers in the Security Council are willing to act together, there will continue to be after-the-fact hand-wringing and emergency aid efforts.**

to send in 5,500 additional troops, still without the provision to use force. It was understood by all that it would take months for the troops to be raised, equipped and actually deployed.

Again, Security Council members from African countries and other developing nations favored more forceful action. But the United States opposed the secretary-general's proposal, and no African nation volunteered troops. A resolution was not passed until May 17, by which time senior aid officials in Rwanda were quoting a figure of half a million dead.

The major reason for U.S. opposition was President Bill Clinton's administration that the United Nations had to learn "when to say 'no.'" The United States, the administration warned, would agree to UN-authorized troops only under certain conditions, demanding to know in

advance, for example, who would contribute the troops, where they would be deployed and what their roles would be.

But another reason was cost. The United States would have to bear some 30 percent of the eventual expense for any new peacekeeping deployment, while already deep in debt for past assessments.

On May 25, Mr. Boutros Ghali announced his failure to raise contributions of military forces from UN members. The U.S. government had instructed its spokesmen not to label the deaths in Rwanda as genocide, since doing so would have made it harder to stand aside and watch the slaughter continue.

Two days later, President Clinton met with Mr. Boutros Ghali and declined to commit any U.S. troops.

On June 3, the leaders of 14 African states, stung by Mr. Boutros Ghali's remark that the situation was "a scandal," offered to send troops contingents — at some indeterminate time, after they were armed and supplied by Security Council members.

For its part, the U.S. Defense Department consumed weeks in disputing with the United Nations the level of repayment that it should receive for supplying 50 armored personnel carriers. In mid-June, the department was still demanding that the United States be reimbursed \$15 million for shipping spare parts and equipment to and from Rwanda. The vehicles did not arrive until mid-July.

Estimates of the dead had now reached 500,000 to 800,000.

On July 20, with a cholera epidemic spreading among the 1.2 million refugees who fled into Zaire after the victory of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Clinton administration announced that 4,000 U.S. troops would join the relief effort — but only for humanitarian aid, not for peacekeeping.

Last Friday, Mr. Clinton asked Congress for \$320 million to help the refugees. UN officials were faced with deciding whether it was safe to urge the refugees to return to Rwanda and whether

er a costly repatriation effort would divert resources from the camps in Zaire.

All of this, four months after the catastrophe in the first place.

The history of the disaster in Rwanda proves the necessity for a new UN policy on catastrophic deaths of civilians. The United Nations should adopt automatic thresholds of civilian casualties that would compel deployment of large multinational forces within a matter of days.

There are two circumstances in which this should be considered a mandatory requirement: outright massacres of civilian populations, and premeditated actions that lead to large-scale civilian starvation during war or armed conflict.

Any deployment would have to take place under Chapter Seven, giving the troops the mandate to use deadly force without waiting for the approval of the combatants or of the government in power. Two sides warring for power or slaughtering their own populations will not suddenly agree to invite in UN forces.

The UN observer mission that was in Rwanda when the killing started should have been supported immediately by substantial reinforcements from other nations. And the Security Council should quickly have authorized it to use force. Nations that feared France's motives could have resolved such doubts by joining the French in contingents of equal size.

Until the great powers in the Security Council are willing to act together, and to absorb comparatively small numbers of casualties to prevent the large-scale slaughter of innocent people, there will continue to be after-the-fact hand-wringing and emergency aid efforts. Again it will have been too late for everything except the grief.

The writer, a senior scholar at the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland, is preparing a book on humanitarian intervention. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The New Challenge Is Dogged Advance Work to Prevent Chaos

By J. Brian Atwood

The writer is administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Little, too late? Is United Nations machinery adequate to handle disasters of this magnitude? Should we have sent peacekeepers into a civil war?

These questions are inevitable in a democracy, and they are important. But they deal with response to crisis, not with any efforts to prevent it. If we do not question our collective responsibility to treat the causes of such social implosions, we are doomed to a future of ever escalating global trauma.

Failed states and the misery they create are extracting an unprecedented price. The international community spent more on peacekeeping operations in 1993 than in the previous 48 years combined. In that same year, investments in development declined by 8 percent. Reversing this trend — and reducing the security risks, human suffering and economic losses it represents — will require a much greater emphasis on prevention.

This effort is already under way. The Clinton administration has made crisis prevention a central theme of its foreign policy. The UN secretary-general has embraced the need for preventive diplomacy. Our common objective is clear: to help societies build the capacity to deal with the social, economic and political forces that threaten to tear them apart.

The building blocks of a successful Cold War foreign policy were military alliances, nuclear deterrence, international organizations and a body of international law that formed a framework for cooperation, dispute resolution and interstate relations. Geostategic considerations dominated the policy approach, and relative power, measured in econ-

omic, political and military terms, was a constant measure of success.

This system and those considerations cannot be abandoned overnight, nor should they be. But we are in a transition period. We are just beginning to wrestle with the necessities, and the frustrations, of multilateral diplomacy.

A highly dynamic and increasingly independent set of nongovernmental variables — information and financial flows, international citizen networks, proliferating and accessible weapons of war, and millions of migrating people — are challenging our analytical capacity and undermining traditional diplomacy. We are still in the process of defining the elements required to combat the new, multidimensional threats.

Some of the components are clear. We cannot prevent failed states with a top-down approach. No amount of international resources or organizational capacity can serve as a substitute for building stable, pluralist societies. New partnerships and new tools are needed to

strengthen the indigenous capacity of people to manage and resolve conflict within their own societies.

Technology should be better exploited and shared to empower individuals and enhance the networking of nongovernmental groups, increase food supplies, slow population growth and preserve natural resources. Sustainable development that creates chains of enterprise, respects the environment and enlarges the range of freedom and opportunity over generations should be pursued as the principle antidote to social disarray.

Finally, we need to acquire a quality that we Americans are not known for — patience. We will not transform societies overnight. Dramatic victories will be rare and setbacks common. Consensus building and development require long-term commitments and staying power. These are the techniques of crisis prevention, and our political system will have to accommodate them, or we will fail in these endeavors.

The Washington Post.

VERY little new money and hardly any new commodities are being brought to bear on the Rwanda disaster.

A favorite bureaucratic tactic is to rob Peter to pay Paul. A claimed \$40 million worth of U.S. food aid for Rwandans was diverted from such places in need as Mozambique, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. The World Food Program will have to replace these commodities, but shipping lanes are long and delays of many months are sure to follow.

There is also the matter of the AID disaster assessment and response team taking two months to get fully operational in the region. Yet the Rwanda tragedy was foreseen last September, when Burundi's first Hutu president was assassi-

nated, along with several members of his cabinet, and a massacre of 50,000 to 100,000 people ensued. Now the worst has happened. Where was AID's early warning system? Why did coordinating a U.S. response take more than three months? Why is it so paltry?

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is losing stature as America's humanitarian face abroad. Partly this is due to money (there is little available, always too little for Africa), politics (spheres of influence, aversion to foreign aid) and cynicism ("What, again?"). But mostly it involves a need to break out of bureaucratic molds and put victims first rather than last in the aid equation.

— Richard M. Walden (Los Angeles Times).

## In Sri Lanka, the Majority May Have Had Enough of Civil War

By James Manor

COLOMBO — For more than a decade, Sri Lankan politics has alternated between horror and misery. There has been war between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority, terrorism by the state and both ethnic groups, pogroms, death squads, massacres, assassinations and many other abuses.

Sri Lanka's democratic traditions have been flouted. Elections since 1982 have been marked by fraud, thuggery, flagrant persecution of opposition parties and intimidation of voters.

To make matters worse, every important political force has long been locked into a position that discouraged any hope of change. The government and the Tamil Tiger guerrillas have stubbornly bled each other to a standstill in an unwinnable war. Leaders of the governing United National Party have taken an extreme anti-Tamil line, believing their Sinhalese constituents to be such committed chauvinists that they would always prefer war to accommodation.

For a long time, there were few signs to the contrary from the majority community. Politicians of the ruling party have diverted government resources into their own pockets and developed gangs of toughs who commandeer property and bully opponents. Opposition parties have been fragmented and ineffectual. There seemed no way out of this situation — until recently.

In March, the governing party faced an alliance of opposition parties in a regional council election in the Southern Province. The opposition was led by Chandrika Kumaratunga, who was representing her ailing mother, former Prime Minister Sirimavo

Bandaranaike. Mrs. Kumaratunga ran as the representative of a new generation of politicians, eager to overturn the corrupt, brutal ways of the ruling party.

She appealed to the war-weary Sinhalese voters and argued that compromises with the Tamil minority and an end to armed conflict were essential. She was opposed by an aging president who clung to the time-honored tactic of Tamil-bashing.

To the astonishment of many, the opposition won handily. Its success needs to be kept in perspective. The Southern Province harbors special grievances against the government. It was there in the late 1980s that security forces and death squads were most flagrantly indiscriminate in their slaughter of young people suspected, often wrongly, of favoring the anti-government insurrection. Nonetheless, Mrs. Kumaratunga's victory suggests that Sinhalese extremism, which the government has long used to maintain popularity, may have lost its appeal.

President D. B. Wijetunga, who could wield immense power in Sri Lanka's French-style political system, has responded by calling a parliamentary election for Aug. 16, six months ahead of schedule. Many observers believe that if this election is fair, the opposition alliance, which Mrs. Kumaratunga continues to lead while her mother recovers from surgery, could gain a majority.

Resentment at the government's sordid record is compounded by depressed prices for tea and food crops. This has created widespread anger among small

farmers, a sizable group of voters. The desperation of the governing party and its willingness to engage in chicanery should not be underestimated. But there are good reasons to think that the election may be largely fair.

President Wijetunga appears to lack the organizational skill to coordinate an effective operation to intimidate opposition parties and voters, or to rig the result. His predecessor, Ranasinghe Premadasa, was a master at this game, but he chose Mr. Wijetunga as his No. 2 because he was too ineffectual to become a threat.

The security forces, and most crucially the police, seem unwilling to permit the ruling party to use strong-arm tactics this time. Opposition parties have assured them that they will not be victimized after the election for the misdeeds of the old regime. Such promises in the recent Southern Province poll secured the neutrality of the police.

Finally, the election commissioner who oversees the process has a reputation as an effective, responsible civil servant. He has assembled an international team of observers that includes people who will not be easily hoodwinked. This is an important change from the last election.

Even if the election this month is fair and the opposition prevails, uncertainties will remain. The strong executive presidency and Parliament will be controlled by rival parties, at least until a presidential election in November. This could prove dangerous, although the apparent willingness of both major parties to reduce

the powers of the presidency may ease things.

Opposition activists, who have taken a frightful pounding from the governing party for 17 years, will want retribution. The last time a government changed, in 1977, the victors took savage revenge. Mrs. Bandaranaike was hounded through the courts and stripped of her civil rights. Restraint this time will be hard.

Negotiating a durable peace with the obdurate Tamil Tigers is likely to be even more difficult. The day will come when major concessions to Hindu Tamils have to be sold to the Sinhalese

majority. When it does, their belief that Buddha charged them with the task of maintaining the island as a sacred rebud for the faith may impede reconciliation.

Sri Lanka's troubles are not over. But for the first time in more than a decade there is hope that the island may return to its democratic traditions and that terror, hate and war will no longer dominate its politics.

The writer, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at the University of London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Assassin in Dock

PARIS — Santo Jeronimo Caserio, the assassin of M. Carnot, President of the French Republic, appeared in the dock yesterday [Aug. 2] at Lyons, to answer for his crime. When all had taken their places the president began the examination of the prisoner, who replied without any of that bravado which has distinguished other notorious Anarchists.

### 1919: Stockings Still

NEW YORK — The first young woman to avail herself of the opportunity to walk stockinged into any of the fashionable New York hotel dining-rooms made her way to a table in the Plaza, crossed her knees in true Parisian style and ordered a sandwich. A waiter, quite as blasé as she, walked to her table and whispered something to her. "What!"

she said "it's being done, sir!" "Not here!" replied the head waiter, "this is the Plaza Hotel."

### 1944: U.S. Hit General

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS Allied Expeditionary Force — [From our New York edition:] The death in Normandy on July 25 of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, former commander of United States Army ground forces, was caused by a bomb dropped by an American plane in the jumping-off attack at St. Lo, supreme headquarters revealed today [Aug. 2]. It was announced at first that General McNair had been killed by enemy action. The rumor soon spread, however, that he had been the victim of "short" bombing by American planes. Knowledge of this was vigorously denied by air press representatives and continued to be denied tonight.

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OPINION

# Rwanda as Seen From the Moon

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — These have been momentous days. A man-made tidal wave of unspeakable ferocity is engulfing millions in Africa. Along the Jordan River, meanwhile, peace bells ring. Yet in Buenos Aires and London, vicious explosions, set off by enemies of peace, leave us stunned. Amid all this, we have been celebrating man's first landing on the moon, 25 years ago, with a lingering sense of awe.

The immensity of the Rwandan catastrophe registered slowly in the world's capitals. Governments were still nursing wounds suffered in earlier attempts to provide succor or bring peace. Caught off guard by the extraordinary dimensions of massacre and pestilence, they moved hesitantly. In the face of a savage tribal rampage, other African countries offered little concrete assistance to their Rwandan brothers. The United Nations restricted itself to the role of a commiserating bystander.

The relief operation began to gather serious momentum only after President Bill Clinton gave the signal for a massive effort. But by then, hundreds of thousands of people had perished, and others, survivors of the monstrous killings, sat scattered and scarred on the barren volcanic ground, succumbing, hollow-eyed and resigned, without food, water, shelter or medicine, to epidemic and exhaustion.

Never had the world witnessed such infernal scenes as television brought us from Rwanda. Never had the ordinary citizen seen such overpowering pictures of fear, pain, disease and death on so horrifying a scale.

How could this carnage be tolerated? Why didn't the powers anticipate the terrible result of the war? Could the Organization of African Unity not have rushed an intervention force to the scene? The slaughter, after all, was not perpetrated behind an impenetrable veil.

Another tragedy of cataclysmic dimensions occurred in Europe, of course, when millions of Jews were incinerated in the ovens of Nazi death camps. This, too, was met with international lethargy. But the excuse then was that the Allies were fighting the Nazi monster, and little

was known of the "Final Solution."

The East-West rivalry left African leaders with an exaggerated sense of importance. It induced them to maneuver between the superpowers while neglecting to put their own houses in order. Habitually they dismissed foreign criticism as racialism. This led foreign states to adopt an attitude of benign neglect.

Now is not the time for mutual recrimination; however, for wringing of hands and pious exhortations. The disaster that is Rwanda is the direst of human emergencies. Several steps are urgently needed:

- Let the United Nations proclaim global mobilization for a War for Life. Relevant UN special agencies, including the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Unicef and the Office of Disaster Relief, as well as voluntary organizations, must be called on for total involvement.

- Ill and abandoned children, lying stricken on the ground or wandering aimlessly in search of lost relatives, urgently need to be moved from their contaminated surroundings to shelters elsewhere. Unicef and the International Committee of the Red Cross should be authorized, financed and equipped to move the children to countries ready to receive them. The organizations should establish reception camps, homes and orphanages, assisted by the governments of host countries.

- A special Save the Children of Rwanda Fund should be launched.

- Humanitarian compassion must be backed by effective military measures to maintain peace and security. One lesson of Rwanda is that the international community needs a standby rapid relief force composed of specially trained and equipped units from participating countries. It should have easy access to relief supplies and be able to move quickly to a crisis zone.

Such a force does not yet exist, so African peacekeepers should be rushed to Rwanda. Non-African forces are needed, too, following the French and American example. Refugees will return to Rwanda only when assured by the presence

of credible international protection.

• The Cold War years demonstrated that a clearly drawn strategic trip wire does deter potential aggressors. The world community must draw a line against excesses of inhumanity that would trigger a powerful international reaction. Humanity has as much right to collective self-defense as do individual states.

While a cloud of depravity and destitution hovers over the heart of Africa, a new dawn begins to brighten the Middle Eastern sky.

The Israel-Jordan agreement signed on the White House lawn extends the prospective area of peace in the Middle East from the upper reaches of the Nile to the frontiers of Iraq. It is a major step toward the final settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. A beacon of light to the peoples on both sides of the Jordan River, it testifies to the depth of American commitment to the destinies of the region.

To complete the structure of peace, a sustained effort will be needed. All sides must be prepared for mutual accommodation, helped by active American involvement. The fair implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian leg of the peace will shore up the recent Washington agreement. Accelerated progress on the Syrian-Israeli track will bring a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace nearer still.

The region, however, remains one of the world's most dangerous storm centers. Sudden gusts have blown away many promising blueprints, and their designers. Pledges in this region are not known for their durability. Rewards for their observance must be attractive, but they must not be premature.

Relations between the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan and the leadership of Israel had long been a surreptitious romance, progressing by installments. For years King Hussein tested the waters but hesitated to take the final plunge. But in Washington he did so splendidly, in the presence of President Clinton, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, and a distinguished audience.

The present darkness in the heart of Africa and the new dawn in the



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Middle East coincide with the commemoration of man's first landing on the moon: It was, indeed, a giant step in the history of human audacity, an unsurpassed achievement of scientific prowess, governmental resolve and dedicated workmanship. It revealed to the moon's daring discoverers the harshness of outer space and the earth's position as a speck in an infinite universe. It brought nearer the realization of mankind's age-old dream to reach to the stars. But the view from the moon also offered a new perspective of our planet, more than two-thirds of its surface covered with water and uninhabitable deserts, its population compressed in the remainder.

conceals the highest mountain.

The moon landing, the horror of Rwanda and the new dawn in the Middle East have something in common: the capacity of humanity to rise to incredible heights by mustering its willpower, ingenuity and resources, and to descend to abyssal depths of depraved inhumanity when losing its moral bearings.

Humankind, in the throes of distress and dismay, must take a giant step on earth to lift its inhabitants from the scourges of strife, anguish and misery. Rwanda is a warning signal, the Middle East a signpost of hope and the men on the moon proud testimony that the impossible can be done.

This sight, televised to earth, created a new sense of proportion. It is quite different from the perspective we have on earth, where a small hand held before man's eyes

# Electric Cars Cut Through The Big-Oil Smokescreen

By Noel Perrin

THEFTOR CENTER, Vermont — In 1998, the state of New York is to join California, Maine and Massachusetts in requiring automakers to begin selling electric cars. Not many — just 2 percent of the cars a manufacturer sells in the state that year. But that is still too many for the oil companies, which don't want to lose any part of their gasoline market.

In their campaign to prevent the New York regulations from going

zap per buyer of gasoline cars drops to \$204. But never mind the math. The whole premise is absurd.

Take my electric Audi, my beautiful, steel-gray commuter car. Last year I paid \$10,250 for it. I can and do drive to work in it, zipping down the interstate at 60 miles (95 kilometers) an hour.

True, I can't drive very far — about 45 miles before recharging overnight. But that gives me enough power for short trips around town, and the cost of recharging is negligible. No one has given me a subsidy.

Granted, mine is an old Audi, built in 1983 and converted to electric in 1992 — not by me. But it is unlikely that I could find a 1983 gasoline Audi in perfect order for \$250.

Or take the current stock in trade of Green Motorworks, an electric car dealer in southern California. Its cars start at \$9,995.

But Mobil isn't talking about used electric cars or about converted gasoline cars like my Audi, or like the Electric Leopard at Green Motorworks. It is talking about new electric cars, built from scratch in 1998. It is claiming that they will cost from \$10,000 to \$27,000 more than comparable cars with combustion engines.

Can this really be true for a car that is simpler in design? One that does not yet enjoy the economic advantages of mass production but will well before 1998?

Compare a gasoline engine and an electric motor sometime and see which has more moving parts. Consider which vehicle needs a catalytic converter on the tailpipe — and which one needs a tailpipe at all, or a muffler, or a fan belt, or antifreeze, or motor oil.

Oh, I admit the oil companies are getting some support from Detroit. There is a man at Ford, and a very high-ranking one, who says that a decent electric car would cost \$100,000 to build. Chrysler is selling a few electric vans right now. The price: \$100,000 each. Scary.

But Detroit is not the only place where cars are built. There is France, for example.

Both Renault and Peugeot Citroën will begin production of electric cars next year. Peugeot Citroën plans an initial run of 10,000 cars.

Now listen to Jean-Yves Helmer, the head of Peugeot's car division. "The production cost of an electric car is lower than a standard car," he said in an interview in Automotive News this spring.

Mr. Helmer expects to be selling electric Peugeots and Citroëns in France next year for \$10,700. He thinks he could price them the same in the United States. What about the scare-figures thrown around by Mobil and Ford and Chrysler?

"Their cost estimates seem to be highly inflated," he says politely.

And an electric Peugeot at \$10,700 is still not going to be the cheapest electric vehicle in the world. A company in Taiwan expects to be making and selling an electric car for just under \$5,000 (I admit it is a small vehicle — about the size of a golf cart).

So whom to believe? The oil companies with their dark predictions? Or Mr. Helmer, who will be selling inexpensive electric cars next year?

The writer teaches environmental studies at Dartmouth College. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Invading Haiti Won't Help

As the former U.S. ambassador to the European headquarters of the United Nations and an international human rights activist for 30 years, I fail to understand the American-led push for outside military intervention in Haiti.

There are many human rights tragedies worldwide which, in their magnitude and severity, exceed the dire circumstances in Haiti. The United States has recently extended its hand to many oppressors: Vietnam, China (on trade), North Korea — the list is long. Certainly it would never risk the lives of American soldiers to redress human rights violations even in such critical areas.

Some argue that the United States did so recently in Grenada and Panama. But in Grenada, a super-bomber airfield was under construction with Soviet help. In Panama, protection of the Canal is a continuing and vital interest.

True, Woodrow Wilson, one of America's most idealistic presidents,

sent the marines to Haiti in 1915, and they remained there until 1934. But they were dispatched in the midst of German military victories in Europe and at a time when the Kaiser was displaying interest in the Western Hemisphere.

"The Encyclopedia Britannica attributes the Haitian invasion to circumstances within that country which were 'an invitation to European intervention' in breach of the Monroe Doctrine. In particular, 'the U.S. government suspected Germany, especially, of a desire to build up its influence in Haiti, possibly with a view to acquiring Môle Saint-Nicolas [a port]... which several other foreign powers coveted as a strategic position of great importance.'"

Nor is there any reason to invade to stem the flow of refugees (no one would think of doing the same to Mexico or China).

So there is no reason to invade Haiti, either by American action alone or under a UN disguise.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, Geneva.

### The Voices of Taiwan

Reading the New York Times editorial "Taiwan Deserves Respect" (Opinion, July 18), was both exciting and humiliating for me and undoubtedly for many other Taiwanese residing in the United States.

It was exciting to see respected publications like The New York Times and the International Herald Tribune openly acknowledge the plight of Taiwan's diplomatic isolation and boldly call for Taiwan's representation in regional as well as international organizations. It was humiliating because my land — a nation of 21 million peace-loving people, with a democratically elected government and the 20th largest economy in the world — remains an outcast of the global community.

Although China's "bellicose opposition" to Taiwan's representation in international organizations may be an obstacle for Taiwan in achieving international recognition, the main obstacle is the inability of the ruling Nationalist govern-

ment of Taiwan to face reality. The myth of "one China" continues to haunt the people of Taiwan. Until Taiwan's government goes beyond denigrating itself as a "separate political entity" from China and seeks international recognition as an independent sovereign nation apart from China, the voices of Taiwan's people will never be heard in an international forum.

The Clinton administration has kowtowed one too many times to the Communist Chinese — from disregarding human rights and extending China's most-favored-nation trade status, to bowing to Beijing's pressure by not allowing the democratically elected president of Taiwan to stay overnight on American soil. If the administration continues to bend to China's threats and pressure, it will one day find itself without influence in Asian-Pacific affairs. The administration must regain its moral imperative, leadership and respect. A step in the right direction would be to stand up and lead the fight for

representation of Taiwan in the international community.

EDGAR S. LIN, Washington.

### Doing Business in Russia

Regarding "Russia: Not for the Timid" (Business/Finance, June 21):

Rather than experiencing a money supply that "pours in" from the West, Russian companies are forced to borrow money from domestic sources at interest rates of around 40 percent a year (correcting for inflation). This results from the domestic banking industry's focus on non-credit services, but more importantly, it seriously weakens the position of Russian firms when they form partnerships and make purchases. The staggering cost of credit renders them uncompetitive.

I am a legal adviser for a Russian-American law firm with a large Russian client in St. Petersburg. This client, despite a good credit record and impressive sales figures and prof-

it margins, is forced to spend the bulk of its time pursuing creative acquisitions and buying property to establish collateral — a waste of energy.

HOLDEN STEIN, St. Petersburg.

### Offended by an Honor

Regarding the headline in your July 29 issue, "Pope Offends Jews by Granting Waldeheim a Knighthood": Surely it is not only Jews who are offended.

R. J. MCCARTHY, Paris.

### Candor and Confidence

Anthony Lewis's "Wrong, and They Don't Apologize" (Opinion, July 19) is most commendable. It would indeed help enhance reader confidence, somewhat fragile in this period of uncertainty, if the regular press were absolutely candid about its occasional errors.

MONTAGUE MARCH, Geneva.

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## 'Lady From the Sea': A Lack of Grandeur

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "The Lady From the Sea" has always been the uceasiest of Ibsen: none of the feral power of "Ghosts," no epic like "Peer Gynt," no stunning central figure like "Brand" or "Enemy of the People," no clenching drama like "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House." Just an unhappily married second wife trying to decide whether or not to run off to sea with a mysterious sailor, and agreeing finally not to do so only when she is told that she may.

Feminism is here, of course, and the power of the sea, and the sexual imperative, but all in such dramatically formless shape that neither Liosday Posner's drowsy production nor Josette Simon's

### BRITISH THEATER

powerful but wildly miscast central performance can kick this show to life on the stage of the Lyric Hammersmith from the West Yorkshire Playhouse, where a mis-conceived staging first was seen.

By all accounts, Eleanor Duse made this one work around the turn of the century, and Vanessa Redgrave once managed it, but "Lady From the Sea" requires a kind of manic grandeur, with Ellida Wang as a female Captain Alab forever hoping to see there maybe something unobtainable on land. The more you try to make the play make sense, the less it does. You have to go with the flow, unlike this production which fatally tries to root itself in some kind of 1880s Norwegian reality, only to find a lot of symbols where the characters should be standing.

Not since Tommy Steele first opened "Half a Sixpence" (more than 30 years here) has there been a more engaging, energetic star debut in a London musical than that of Peter Duncan in "The Card" at the Open Air in Regent's Park. This, too, derives from a best-seller of the 1920s, by Arnold Bennett rather than H. G. Wells, and this, too, had been around a bit. "The Card" as a movie confirmed the reputation of Alec Guinness in 1949, and the musical made stars of Jim Dale, Millicent Martin and Marti Webb in 1973.

What it didn't make then was much at

the box office, but its loving and under-terred producer Cameron Mackintosh has now commissioned (from Anthony Drewe) a new set of lyrics, and for the Park, Ian Talbot has given it a lively new production that emphasizes the show's origins and brings back a great Tooy Hatch/Waterhouse & Hall celebration.

Like "Cinderella" and "My Fair Lady" and all the best fairy tales, "The Card" is about someone going to a ball, in this case Denry Machin, the local boy made good who is the card of the title, a likely lad for whom oo moneymaking scheme can ever be resisted. Set in the Five Towns of the Potteries, on a set literally made of broken pottery, "The Card" has always had a plot that lurched along, with much of it taking place on board ship as the finale is about to begin.

The second half of the score is almost entirely reprises, and elsewhere almost nothing happens, very slowly. Yet, in first-half showstopper after showstopper, "The Card" establishes its liting, lyrical charm. Not only the stary Duncan but Jessica Martin and Jenna Russell as his girlfriends, and Hayley Mills as the softly spoken countess who comes to his financial rescue, are wonderfully in tune with a period piece that shunningly reasserts the supremacy of the small-scale, book-based musical.

Noel Coward and Cole Porter were both born toward the end of the last century, eight years and several worlds apart. Both were gay and looked for most of their lives like very well-preserved old Chinese character actors. Both wrote the words and the music. Both wrote of London and Paris and New York, and of formidable dowagers. Both were largely self-taught about everything, music included, and what set them apart from their contemporaries was a Sondheimesque belief that the lyrics rather than the music should come first. In photographs they were looks of clenched amazement, and they were agless because those who bug life to them, though they grow older, never grow old. They were the playboys of their Western worlds.

But then there was the pain. Listen hard to their lyrics, look below the apparently jokey top key of their songs, and you will hear another voice, that of the emotional outsider who could never quite find love.

Coward and Porter are currently being celebrated at Chichester in a cabaret-concert called "Let's Do It."



After its production of the "Ring," the Wagner festival presented "Der Fliegende Holländer" with Bernd Weikl and Sabine Haas Tuesday.

## In Bayreuth, an Uneven and Unusual 'Ring'

By Edward Rothstein  
New York Times Service

BAYREUTH, Germany — What a peculiar production of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen" this has been at Bayreuth. It wasn't until "Gottterdammerung" was performed on Sunday night that the director, Alfred Kirchner, and the designer, billed only as Rosalie, gave the slightest inkling that they had any knowledge of how to design a coherent evening of opera. This was the only work in the tetralogy that had a focus and style, and the only one that worked without swerving into gimmickry and miscellany.

And it did so not by being avant-garde but by finally settling on one of the intermittent virtues of the production so far: using an abstract, simple set — a domed floor and black background — against which the characters play out their fates. The one innovation was having Hagen (menacingly sung by Eric Halfvarson) become a passive lump of a man as his dream image of Alberich spurred him to villainy. Otherwise convention ruled, starkly and strikingly executed.

Moreover, this worked despite the fact

that most of the singing was not particularly distinguished. Wolfgang Schmidt almost turned Siegfried into a character part, but moved more naturally on the stage than his voice did on the musical staff, and Deborah Polaski's Brimhilde, with some strong moments, suffered from the same weaknesses she has displayed throughout this cycle: an unsteady top, edgy tone and broken phrasing. Falk Struckmann's Gunther and Anna Linden's Gutrune were merely average. The veteran Hanna Schwarz was more impressive as Waltraute, suffering some intonation problems but proving to be a supple interpreter and fierce proponent of the gods' needs. James Levine's conducting was the most cogent and focused of the entire cycle.

If in succeeding years the directorial team refines this production, as is the usual practice here at the Festspielhaus, they have two choices: to make this a nihilistic comic "Ring" by expanding the approach they used in "Das Rheingold," or to try for a well-designed traditional "Ring" by stripping away gratuitous sets and gestures from the first three works and basing the production on the ideas in "Gottterdammerung." This is not a casual choice.

Indeed, Bayreuth itself may be at a point

of transition. For despite the important insights in Patrice Chereau's 1976 "Ring" production (which started a mini-tradition at Bayreuth), experimental productions may now have run their course; it is all too easy to predict the attitudes and interpretations of the "Ring" that are considered "advanced." Casting alone will not help Bayreuth retain its position as the leader of the Wagnerian universe; only truly original interpretations can. And original no longer necessarily means avant-garde.

There were times in the past week when, despite the longueurs of some performances, I felt the full impact of Wagner's "Ring" in its original home. In the Festspielhaus, which is not air-conditioned, the temperature reached 110 degrees. I came out of "Siegfried" on Friday shivering in the night heat, for while my ears had been bashed in Wagner's music, my body felt as if it had been in a sauna. Wagnerite may have something to do with a lack of oxygen. As Nietzsche cried after he turned against the composer: "Airt! More air!"

But Wagnerite also has something to do with the more intangible nature of the atmosphere in this hall. It is a hall of illusions. A series of five walls with pillars protrude into the fan-shaped auditorium, getting larger as they reach the stage,

which seems to be enclosed by three prosceniums, one within the other. The effect is to make the hall seem smaller than its 1,925 seats and the stage look bigger than it is. The hall provides a sense of both intimacy and epic occasion.

THAT combination is also present in the Festspielhaus's sound. If Wagner's genius was evident nowhere else it would have been clear in the acoustic he created when he designed and built this hall. From the middle of the auditorium, the orchestra's playing seems to be coming from the full height of the stage, as if projected from a skillfully hidden high-tech sound system, each instrument fully mixed into a single orchestral whole. The effect at its best resembles that of a well-constructed church organ, seeming to allow the surrounding space to produce the sound on its own, as if without human intervention.

The overall impact is uncanny. The singers are heard with unmatched clarity; they are also stirred physically by the sound. Forget the gods and dwarfs and other mythic creatures on stage. In the Festspielhaus, surrounded by the aura of Wagner's music, there are also always, and unforgettably, human beings singing. And sweating.



Josette Simon in a scene from "The Lady From the Sea."

## Backlists: Publishers' Hidden 'Best-Sellers'

By Sarah Lyall  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last year, when the country's best-seller lists were dominated by flashy titles from the likes of Robert James Waller, John Grisham and Tom Clancy, a 1984 work, "The Book of Runes" (St. Martin's Press), quietly sold more than 50,000 copies.

At the same time, a 1981 book, "Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In" (Penguin), sold 195,000 copies. And a 1987 book that describes how to fashion wreaths for holidays and other occasions, forthrightly titled "The Wreath Book" (Sterling), sold 75,000.

These are among the hidden best-sellers, books that sell tens or even hundreds of thousands of copies year after year but for various reasons do not make any lists. Their longevity says much about the enduring sensibilities and reading tastes of the broad public.

As humble as such books might seem, they are as precious to a publisher as any John Grisham thriller, because they represent steady, dependable revenue. They help to subsidize money-losing literary novels and cushion the considerable risks that publishers take with new titles.

But why wouldn't a book like "The Audubon Society Field Guide to North

American Birds," which sells about 300,000 copies a year in two editions, make it onto a best-seller list? In large part, it has to do with the way the lists are determined.

There is no magic number that assures a book a spot on a best-seller list. Instead, the lists, like those in The New York Times and Publishers Weekly, reflect relative sales during a given week.

Because publishers guard their sales figures so jealously, it is impossible to say with certainty how many copies of a book are sold. The rare successes at the very top — Waller's "The Bridges of Madison County," for instance — sell several million copies apiece. Other books that appear on the list once or twice might end up selling less than 100,000.

In a busy week, it might take a sale of tens of thousands of copies to make a list; in a slow week, it might take far less. Another factor is the category of the book. Because of the short periods involved, the lists include many new books that are being publicized, rather than old reliables that sell beautifully over the years but never have a spectacular week.

"While the numbers are good, they're not enough to match the rush of books that go out when a book is new and can hit the best-seller list," said Carol Schneider, an associate publisher at Random House's adult trade division. (One of the steady sellers at Random House is a 1980 exercise book, "Stretching," which still sells about 80,000 copies a year.)

Such books are important for a publisher's backlist — its books from past years — because they continue to bring in money. Every publisher wants a lucrative backlist. That is why Donald S. Lamm, president of W. W. Norton, is delighted that "Mathematics for the Million," a 1930s book by Lancelot Hogben, has sold hundreds of thousands of copies for the company and continues to sell a considerable number — almost 10,000 a year — without Lamm or his colleagues having to do much. "It earned its way out in probably 18 months, and it's been a gravy train ever since."

TO Lamm, the successful backlist books provide an insight into the perennial tastes of readers, particularly those who live far away from the publishing houses where multi-million-dollar advances are paid for celebrity biographies.

"Publishers often overlook the heartland, where many of these backlist books remain for years and years," he said.

Many of the perennial sellers are inspirational, how-to or service books that have been recognized as standards in their fields. These include books like the Audubon Society bird guide, which is de rigueur in the bird-watching world and is one of the reasons its publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, can afford to gamble on first-time poets (and to shell out nearly \$9 million this year for a book by Pope John Paul II).

Hidden best-sellers also include "The Pill Book: The Illustrated Guide to the Most Prescribed Drugs in America" (Bantam), which was first published in 1979. It provides exhaustive information about pills, in color. "Many of us at Bantam at the time thought, 'Who could possibly want this except a few hard-core drugies?'" said Irwin Applebaum, Bantam's publisher. They were certainly wrong. The book sells 40,000 copies each month, or 480,000 a year, in mass-market paperback.

Some hidden best-sellers might seem odd to the reader who reads book reviews, searches the front tables of bookstores and waits for the next Anne Rice novel.

Many readers, for instance, have probably never heard of Arnette Heidcamp's "Hummingbird in My House" (Crown), the 1990 story of a woman who adopted a hummingbird that had failed to migrate south for the winter. It sells about 27,000 copies a year.

George Perry's "Complete Phantom of the Opera" (Henry Holt), a 1991 full-color book about the Broadway musical, including the script, still sells 30,000 to 40,000 copies a year in paperback and hardcover combined.

And at Walker & Co., a 1979 children's book called "Sam the Sea Cow," by Francine Jacobs, has sold about 25,000 copies a year in paperback for the last three years. "That book just cranks," said Ramsey R. Walker, the company's president. "While there are a lot of books out there, there are not a lot of books about manatees."

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### Out

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BEST SELLERS			
The New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.			
FICITION			
This Week	Last Week	Wks. on List	
1 THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham	1	8	
2 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	2	22	
3 THE GIFT, by Danielle Steele	3	1	
4 EVERYTHING TO GAIN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	4	2	
5 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	5	103	
6 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	6	6	
7 THE ALIBIST, by Caleb Carr	7	16	
8 THE CROSSING, by Cormac McCarthy	8	6	
9 UNDUCE INFLUENCE, by Steve Martin	9	3	
10 THE WATERWORKS, by E. L. Doctorow	10	5	
11 DOWNTOWN, by Anne Rivers Siddons	11	4	
12 INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler	12	10	
13 REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	13	14	
14 PLAYING FOR THE ASHES, by Elizabeth George	14	1	
15 SLACK BETTY, by Walter Mosley	15	2	
NONFICTION			
1 THE AGENDA, by Bob Woodward	1	6	
2 ENLIGHTENED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	2	64	
3 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	3	32	
4 MOON SHOT, by Alan Shepard and Deke Slayton with Jody Barbee and Howard Benedict	4	3	
5 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berneri	5	21	
6 STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle	6	11	
7 LIFE OF THE PARTY, by Christopher Ogden	7	7	
8 D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944, by Barry	8	5	
9 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Damien Brinkley with Paul Barry	9	15	
10 MATE, by Thomas Moore	10	29	
11 DAVE BARRY IS NOT MAKING THIS UP, by Dave Barry	11	5	
12 REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter	12	5	
13 MOTHERLESS DAUGHTERS, by Hope Edelman	13	1	
14 ALL MY OCTOBER, by Mickey Mantle with Mickey Herschowitz	14	6	
15 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Clarissa Pinkola Estes	15	56	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	1	14	
2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	62	
3 MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	3	14	
4 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	4	28	

### SEDUCTIVE CINEMA:

#### The Art of Silent Film

By James Card. 319 pages. \$35. Knopf.

Reviewed by Michael Covino

TOWARD the end of "Seductive Cinema: The Art of Silent Film," James Card writes: "I cannot conceive of living without showing films. Movies have been the ambrosia of my life. To offer that gift to others, sharing in their enjoyment of the movies I love, is my greatest joy." To that extent, his book succeeds wonderfully. By the time I'd finished, I'd compiled a list of several dozen silent films I was determined to catch up on. Living in Berkeley, home to the Pacific Film Archive and some of the more eclectic video stores in the nation, I have a better chance than most of finding these films. But to the extent that any of us has a chance, Card himself is in fair measure responsible.

Card started collecting silent

films in the 1920s as a young man in Cleveland, and went on to become, in 1948, the co-founder of the George Eastman House of Photography in Rochester, New York, where for the next 29 years he presided over its archive. He founded Eastman House in part because he loves films, in part because he thought the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, under its film archivist, Iris Barry, was not exactly doing a bang-up job of preserving cinematic history due to what Card considered Barry's excessively "catholic" taste. In fact, while Card's love of silent cinema fuels much of this book, one of its less attractive features is that Card, rightly or not, seems to be carrying out a vendetta against Barry, beating his own drum while taking periodic potshots at her.

"Seductive Cinema" is both an exhilarating and frustrating potpourri of memories, anecdotes, information, pleas for film preservation and appreciations, sure to spark new interest in silent cinema.

Card makes a case for Edward Maybridge as the neglected founder of motion pictures while denigrating the roles of Thomas Edison and George Eastman. He attacks what he sees as the inflated reputations of the directors D.W. Griffith and Erich von Stroheim while making strong cases for the silent films of Cecil B. DeMille, Monta Bell and the little known John Collins who worked for the Edison Company and died young.

Card's at his best when he throws out provocative stuff such as his contention that the slapstick filmmaker Mack Sennett "and his cutters had completely anticipated Russian constructive editing. Years before the 1925 'Potemkin' there was Bennett's wondrously exhilarating 'Teddy at the Throttle'." I would have liked more attention paid to the great silent comedians, though perhaps Card felt that since Chaplin and Keaton comedies remain the most frequently viewed films from that era, he should devote

more attention to neglected movies.

The single worst aspect of the book is that at times Card mangles his sentences so badly that I started to get a headache. On the plus side, though, we can be thankful that he did take the trouble, and that we can now see Louise Brooks in "The Box of Pandora" the way G.W. Pabst intended her to be seen in 1928.

Michael Covino, whose most recent book is a novel, "The Negative," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Stock Rally Fizzles After Early Gains

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**NEW YORK** — A three-day rally in shares fizzled on Tuesday as rising drug and paper stocks offset falling oil issues. Drug stocks, down for most of the day, got a late boost when

## U.S. Stocks

American Home Products offered to buy American Cyanamid for \$95 a share.

The takeover "is going to help the group and help the market" by showing there is still value in stocks that many investors believe are already priced too high, said Richard Ciardullo, head trader at Eagle Asset Management.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.95 points to close at 3,796.22 after rising as much as 12.30 points.

About four stocks rose for every three that fell on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was 294.73 million shares, off from 258.17 million Monday.

The market was boosted from a government report showing slackening sales of new houses in June, signaling slower

economic growth and suggesting the Federal Reserve will be less likely to raise interest rates at a policy meeting Aug. 16.

American Home's offer for American Cyanamid came exactly three months after Switzerland's Roche Holding Ltd. agreed to buy Syntex for \$5.3 billion.

In response, drug stocks climbed after falling for most of the day. Schering-Plough surged 3 1/2 to 66 1/2, Upjohn climbed 2 to 31 1/2, Eli Lilly advanced 1 1/2 to 49 1/2, and Warner-Lambert soared 4 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Paper stocks rose for a third day after Stone Container announced its fourth price increase in the past year. The stocks also got a boost from growing optimism that economic growth would increase demand for paper and cardboard boxes.

Shares of Georgia Pacific surged 3 1/2 to 69, International Paper rose 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, Weyerhaeuser advanced 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, Union Camp gained 1 1/2 to 40, and Potlatch gained 1 to 42 1/2.

## ECONOMY: Dollar Advances

Continued from Page 9  
 the week ended May 13. During June, the rate on a 30-year loan eased back to 8.43 percent.

In addition to borrowing costs, home prices rose during June. The median home price increased 5.4 percent to a record \$134,900, a government spokesman said. The average

price rose 4.3 percent to \$157,200 — the highest since August 1989.

Treasury bond traders initially interpreted the housing report as a sign "the economy isn't poised to take off from here, and there shouldn't be any inflationary ramifications," said Kevin Flanagan, an economist with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

But private surveys showing that retail sales increased in July were enough to balance that sentiment.

A Treasury official's statement that U.S. economic growth could exceed 3 percent this year accompanied by a slight increase in inflation also helped erase earlier gains in the bond market.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished

down 1/32 at 86 10/32, with the yield edging up to 7.40 percent from 7.39 percent Monday.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose against the yen as concern about poor trade relations between the United States and Japan faded.

The dollar finished at 100.340 yen, up from 99.445 yen Monday, and at 1.5825 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5798 DM. The dollar rose to 1.3375 Swiss francs from 1.3312 and to 4.5080 French francs from 4.4000. The pound edged up to \$1.5355 from \$1.5353.

Sentiment toward the dollar improved even though trade talks between Japan and the United States broke down over the weekend, because it looks as if the two countries want to keep negotiating, traders said.

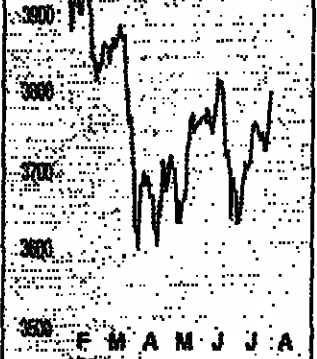
U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor set a 60-day timetable for resolving the dispute. After that, President Bill Clinton is authorized under U.S. law to retaliate with sanctions.

"People are looking at the situation and thinking, 'We've got 60 days, that's plenty of time for them to get things sorted out,'" said Chris Furness, currency strategist at the market consulting firm IDEA in London.

(Bloomberg AP, Reuters)

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMC	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00

## NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMC	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMC	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00

## Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	OTC
294,730,000	29,473,000	2,947,300,000
294,730,000	29,473,000	2,947,300,000
294,730,000	29,473,000	2,947,300,000
294,730,000	29,473,000	2,947,300,000
294,730,000	29,473,000	2,947,300,000

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUS	3814.44	3791.27	3794.22	3796.22	-1.95
TRANS	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	-0.00
UTIL	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-0.00
COM	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-0.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Spot Commodities

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Metals

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Spot Commodities

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## U.S. FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Grains

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUS	379.00	378.00	378.00	-0.00
TRANS	119.00	118.00	118.00	-0.00
UTIL	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00
COM	99.00	98.00	98.00	-0.00

## Metals

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## EUROPE

## NatWest Net Rises As Bad Debts Fall

### But Operating Profit Slips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — National

Westminster Bank PLC, Britain's

second-largest retail bank, said

Tuesday that first-half pre-tax

profit surged 83 percent as a

reversal in the economy cut its

problem loans, but analysts ex-

pressed concern over a squeeze

on income.

Bolstered by a 40 percent

drop in provisions against bad

debts, pretax profit climbed to

£767 million (\$1 billion) in the

first six months of 1994 from a

restated £419 million a year ear-

lier.

"The principal immediate

driving force in our improved

results is a marked reduction in

provisions," the NatWest chair-

man, Lord Alexander, said, add-

ing that debt provisions had

fallen more quickly than execu-

tives had expected.

"With the improvement in

earnings, we are now in a posi-

tion to show our confidence in

the future by increasing our in-

terim dividend to 7.3 pence,"

Lord Alexander said.

The rise in profit, however,

was mostly due to the sharp

drop in bad-debt provisions, to

£370 million from £619 million.

Net interest income fell to £1.79

billion from £1.82 billion.

"NatWest is still struggling

to make progress at the operat-

ing level," said Martin Green, a

bank analyst at Smith New

Court.

A reluctance of Britons to

borrow after their longest recession

since the 1930s helped cut

NatWest's operating income by

about 2 percent.

So far, NatWest is the only

British bank to report a decline

in first-half operating income.

NatWest's net interest mar-

gin — the difference between

what the bank earns on loans

and what it pays to depositors —

dropped to 2.6 percentage

points from 2.8 points a year

earlier because of slack demand

for loans and stiff competition

from other banks.

"There's a lot of competition

for what business there is, and

we'll be fighting to keep our

share," the bank's chief execu-

tive, Derek Wanless, said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## BTG: Want a Better Mousetrap?

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Technology

Group is not a company that believes in

overnight success. In what could be the

most lucrative deal in its 45 years of

existence, it licensed Ford Motor Co. to

produce a revolutionary gearless trans-

mission it calls Torotrak — a transmission

BTG has been refining, patenting and

promoting for more than three decades.

If the Torotrak system is a success, it

will only be one of a long series of them

for BTG, which calls itself the world's

largest technology-transfer organization.

Set up by a Labor Party government in

the 1940s to patent and promote British

inventions, BTG was sold into private

hands three years ago and its ownership

was transferred to managers and finan-

cial institutions. It will soon be floated

on the London Stock Exchange.

After a British discovery, penicillin,

went on to become a worldwide financial

success, the government decided to set

up BTG. The bulk of its patents remain

on British products.

Its flotation is expected to raise as

much as £20 million. It would value the

company, which had pretax profit of

£3.7 million on revenue of £29 million in

the year ending March 1994, at around

£50 million.

The flotation would follow the suc-

cessful sale of 3i Group PLC, which was

opened to public ownership last month.

That company, formerly called Investors

in Industry Group PLC, was also formed

by the British government just after

World War II to finance small business-

es. Shares in 3i Group closed Tuesday at

295.5 pence (\$4.50), up 2.

As perhaps befitting the market leader

in the patenting and promotion of tech-

nology, BTG's boast is that its technol-

ogies typically revolutionize their mar-

kets. But far from being lionized, at

least initially, BTG's more common ex-

perience is one of rejection.

Thirty years ago it happened with py-

rethrin, a then-revolutionary type of in-

secticide based on natural substances.

"At the time, none of the existing

insecticide manufacturers would touch

it," said Ian Harvey, BTG's chief execu-

tive. The first license went to Sumitomo

Corp. of Japan, which liked the technol-

ogy enough to start a new unit to pro-

duce it. Today, pyrethrin accounts for

one-fifth of the world insecticide market.

Magnetic imaging, the successor tech-

nology to many types of X-rays, is another

case in point. BTG took out its first

patent in the mid-1970s and today holds

a clutch of patents underpinning a \$1.5

billion-a-year business.

With its patents on pyrethrin now

nearly all expired and its magnetic-imag-

ing patents well past the middle of their

lifespan, BTG's big bet on Torotrak

could fill a large gap. To date it has

invested \$6 million in Torotrak, which

alone accounts for 300 of BTG's 10,000

patents and patent applications.

Early tests on Torotrak have indicated

potential fuel savings of 15 percent and

emission reductions of nearly a third.

Those gains come from a system that

instead of taking an engine's power to its

wheels via a fixed series of four or five

gearing ratios does it with an infinitely

variable ratio. It is like the difference

between an ordinary off-on light switch

and a dimmer switch. In Torotrak's case,

instead of gears, the system uses a box

filled with a series of disks, bearings and

traction fluid.

The basic idea for such a device dates

to the 19th century. Getting it to work

cheaply and smoothly is what is new.

"If it delivers on the promise we have

seen, it could be a very important devel-

opment," said Adam Mirren, manager of

power-train research at Ford in Britain,

who expects to have an answer by the

end of 1995.

Torotrak is lighter, simpler and cheap-

er to make than conventional transmis-

sions, and what is more, it can be used on

any size engine from the largest truck

motors to autos.

"The Ford license is very important,"

said Geoff Soares, a Torotrak project

manager. "In the auto industry, compa-

nies like to be No. 2, not No. 1, with new

technologies."

Mr. Soares said that others ranging

from truck manufacturers to bearing

makers and oil companies are charging

in "since they now see it as having poten-

tial."

With years of tests still to come, even if

it pans out the first commercial version

of Torotrak will not be available until the

turn of the century.

An even more striking example of a

BTG technology that has proven pain-

fully far ahead of its time is a relatively

simple device called a grain stripper. By

essence combining the grain off its stalks

instead of cutting the stalks off at the base

and then threshing them, the device can

harvest a field at twice the speed and

with half as large an engine as a conven-

tional combine.

Mr. Harvey says the device could cut

costs in the harvester market by as much

as 75 percent.

BTG signed its first licensing agree-

ment with a small British manufacturer in

1987 and only recently was able to sign up

Massey-Ferguson Ltd. in Canada.

BTG promises its inventors that it will

more than double their expected rev-

enues. In return BTG gets a 50 percent cut

of all fees.

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Hugo Boss AG, the German fashion company, said that a strong

rise in licensing income and improved efficiency lifted first-half

net profit 17 percent from a year earlier, to 26.4 million Deutsche

marks (\$17 million).

Marc Rich Co. said the company's name would be changed to

Glencore International AG in September. It said the new name

reflected restructuring measures and a change in ownership an-

nounced last year when Marc Rich transferred his majority

shareholding to the company.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV said that its unit KLM Cargo

planned to cooperate with Transavia Airlines, which is 80 percent

owned by KLM, in providing European air cargo services.

Allianz AG, Germany's largest insurer, said its French unit

Allianz Via Assurances SA was poised to receive a cash injection

of 1 billion French francs (\$183 million) from Allianz and from

Cie. de Navigation Mixte SA, its other main shareholder.

Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV's unit MBO has bought a

49.9 percent stake in Fila SA's unit Lannol for 716 million pesetas

(\$5 million), according to the financial daily Cinco Dias.

Finland's unemployment fell to 17.9 percent in June from 18.1

percent in May as the Central Statistical Office said that the

employment situation had improved in virtually all sectors of the

economy except the construction industry.

Czechoslovak Airlines, the Czech state-owned carrier, narrowed

its loss for the first six months of 1994 to 273.2 million koruna

(\$10 million) from 629 million koruna a year earlier. A spokesman

said the airline had managed to keep costs steady and increased

revenue in both Western and Eastern Europe.

## Offer Is Increased On Funerals Firm

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Service Corp.

International, the world's largest

funeral home company, raised

its cash offer Tuesday for

Great Southern Group PLC by

14 percent, to \$99.1 million

(\$152 million), and accused the

British company of distorting its

earnings.

Houston-based Service Corp.

said it would now offer 680

pence for each ordinary share,

up from 600 pence, and 271

pence for each convertible

share, up from 239 pence.

It also charged that Great

Southern last year listed as

profit some surplus payments

for funerals not yet held.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Cost-Cutting at British Petroleum

Pays Off as 2d-Quarter Net Jumps

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British Petroleum PLC said

Tuesday that second-quarter profit rose, a

stronger-than-expected 40 percent as savings

from two years of cost-cutting offset a sharp drop in

oil prices.

BP, Europe's second-largest oil company, also

said lower operating costs and debt payments

helped it benefit from an increase in petroleum

production and a rebound in its chemicals

business.

Net income rose to £367 million (\$562 million)

from £261 million on a replacement-cost basis,

which reflects current rather than historical costs

of supplies.

Before special items, BP's replacement-cost

profit rose 36 percent in the first half, to £640

million.

On a historical-cost basis, net income nearly

tripled, to £530 million from £182 million.

BP shares rose as high as 430 pence on Tues-

day and still ended at a record close high of 419.5

pence a share, up 8.

The stock has risen 11 percent in the past three

weeks and is up nearly 20 percent since the start

of the year.

The better-than-expected results followed

news of profit declines at most major U.S. oil

companies because of weak refining margins and

oil prices that fell 15 percent.

"They've largely completed the major part of

their cost-cutting, and as a result they're doing

extremely well," said Nick Antill, oil analyst at

Hoare Gowett.

BP did not escape the weak refining margins

that eroded profits for its competitors, but it

weathered them better simply because it had

spent about \$1 billion less since the end of 1992.

"We're not going to lose the pedals on what

we're doing with our business," said David Si-

mon, BP chief executive, adding that the com-

pany has been "playing a pretty good game of

catch-up" with its competitors by reducing costs

and debt.

BP will continue to slash expenses and plans a

new round of cost-cutting targets by the end of

the year, although they will not include massive

layoffs or asset sales as in the past two years.

Ahmad Rahgozar, deputy oil minister

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Italy's Stet Says

Sales Rose 9%

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — The telecom-

munications group Stet

SpA said Tuesday that revenue

in the first seven

months of 1994 rose 9 per-

cent from a year earlier, to

29.8 trillion lire (\$18.8 bil-

lion), and that it expected

higher profit for the year.

Stet said it would be able

to finance the 11.6 trillion

lire in investments planned

for this year from its



**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect site trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Column:  
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(Continued on page 13)

صِدْقُ الْإِسْلَامِ















# Manning to Join Suns, Agent Says

**ent information**  
every Saturday in the JHT

Read **THE MONEY REPORT** every Saturday in the IHT



Pressed on what process was being used, he said, "It's non-standard technology."

Wadsworth, 51, a defensive tackle on the 1964 football team, played for the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian League from 1966-70, practiced law and attended the Harvard School of Business before his diplomatic appointment in 1989.

Graf, who will defend her title at Melbourne's Flinders Park next January, was supported by virtually all the top women players, McNamee said.

"Steffi's coach, Heinz Günthardt, told me she saw no reason to change from the traditional best-of-three set final," said McNamee, twice a Wimbledon men's doubles champion.

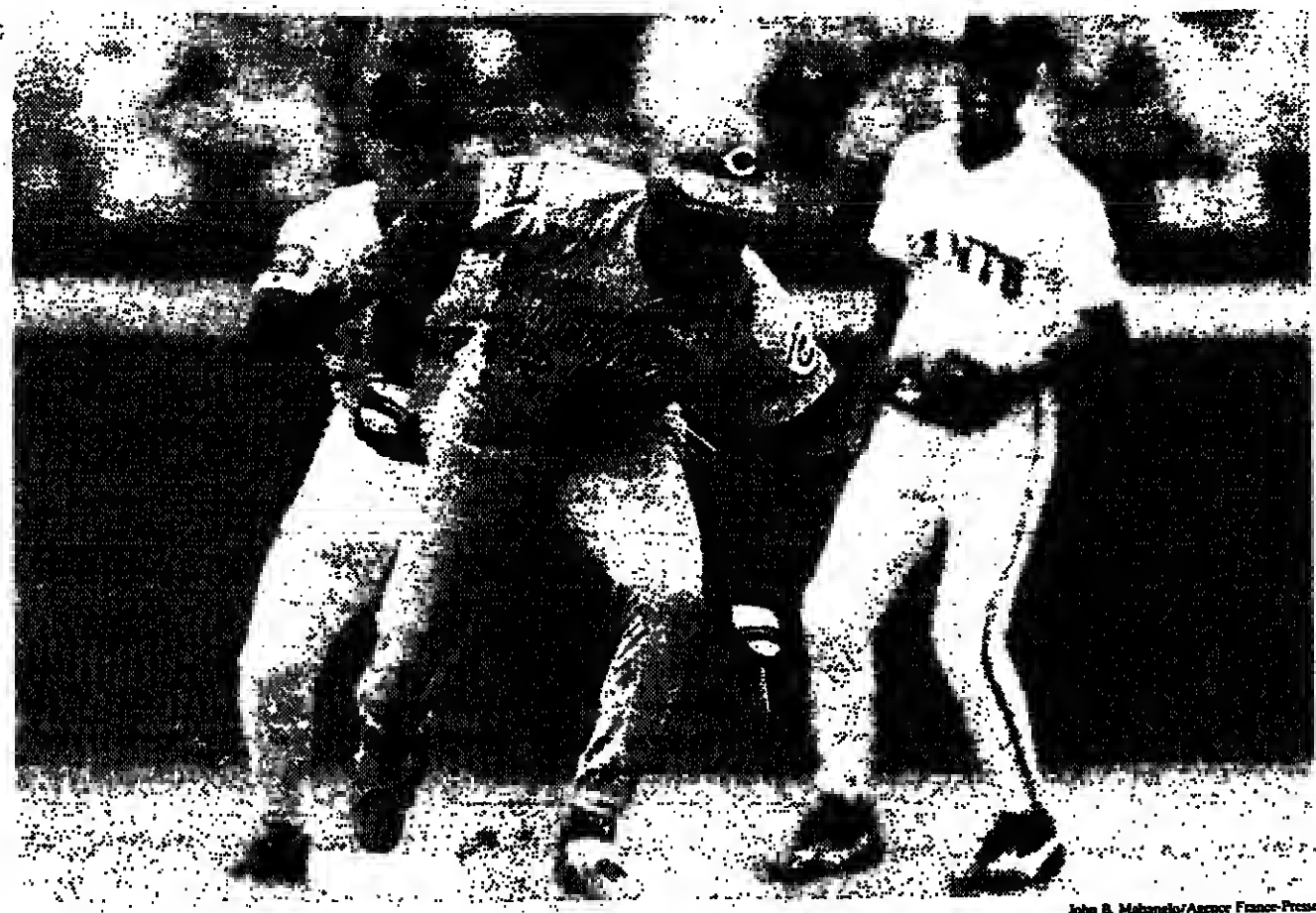
It is time to say goodnight America. And  
ohaiyo gozaimasu — good morning — Japan.  
*Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.*

● The Pakistan Football Federation, split into warring factions, has been suspended indefinitely from all international competition, FIFA





# SPORTS



Deion Sanders couldn't elude shortstop Royce Clayton, but the Reds beat the Giants on a passed ball in the ninth.

## A Quiet Slugger Keeps Pounding Away

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Matt Williams is the stealth bomber of major league baseball's impressive arsenal of long-ball hitters. He will never be confused with Ken Griffey Jr., he of the hat-backward panache and giddy chase of Roger Maris's record of 61 home runs in a season. Nor will Williams be confused with Frank Thomas, he of the cork-filled arms and 1,000-candlepower smile that lights up all of Chicago these days.

Those two players, more so than any of their contemporaries, have caught the public's imagination. And Madison Avenue's But they are far from alone in waging a full-fledged assault on home run records with highly publicized power surges.

Matt Williams of the San Francisco Giants is more than doing his part, too, with the 41 home runs with which he has surged past both Griffey and Thomas. And with his 91 runs batted in, another total that ranks among the elite.

He is now three home runs better and just 19 RBIs shy of his 1993 totals and is quietly having as brilliant a season as Griffey and Thomas are. And the operative word is quiet.

"I don't step back and say, 'Geez, look what I've done,'" he said recently. "We're all in this together, pulling on the same rope. So I am concerned, and the rest of the guys are concerned, with winning baseball games."

So, mention Roger Maris, if you will. "In my mind, I'm not chasing any record," he said. "From this day, until the end of the season, I want to play every game, and I want to do well, of course, to

play well and to help the team win. I'm certainly not focused on any records."

Besides, he said, he's still a long way away from No. 61.

The comparisons don't end with Maris, as Williams well knows. While visiting Philadelphia recently, he was well aware of comparisons being made between him and Mike Schmidt, a player whose prowess with both bat and glove at third base surely has paved the way to Cooperstown.

"That certainly is flattering to be mentioned in the same breath," Williams said.

### In my mind, I'm not chasing any record.

-Matt Williams

of the Phillies' former great. "How much stock you can put into it, I don't know. Probably not very much."

Schmidt, is, indeed, an icon for third basemen. He redefined the position in his 16-year career, hitting 30 or more home runs 13 times, winning eight National League home-run titles and five slugging titles. Four times he led the league in RBIs. Eleven times he won a Gold Glove.

Williams, 28, whether he admits it or not, is proving worthy of the comparison, even though he is only in his sixth year in the majors. Going into this season, he had hit the sixth-most home runs in the past five years, his 143 trailing only Fred McGriff (174), Cecil Fielder (145), Joe Carter (159), Barry Bonds (157) and Mark McGwire (145).

Williams also entered the season ranked seventh in home runs (159) and ninth in RBIs (486) on the career list of Giants, moving up rapidly to join the likes of Mays, McCovey and Ott.

He has won an RBI title. And, oh yes, Williams has won two Gold Gloves, something that would have to earn a tip of the cap from the likes of Schmidt and Brooks Robinson, too.

Though it seems he has perfected so many parts of his game, don't tell Williams what he has accomplished. Like Griffey, he points to age — and the need to learn everything he can — as reasons why school will never be out for him.

"It's every day that you learn a little more about yourself, a little bit more about opposing pitchers, a little more about the game," Williams said. "Once you quit learning, it's probably time to get out."

That's how it is with Williams. His is a serious approach, with dual overriding themes: making himself better, yet submerging individual goals for the good of the team.

He is as aware of the Giants' standing as he is of his own in the game. A ooze-to-the-grindstone superstar, a man not bothered by the Bonds, Griffey and other stars in his galaxy. Their glow does not interfere with his thing, which is to quietly maneuver his way to greatness. That maneuvering is the fun for the Giants' third baseman. And make no doubt about it: The man who has a 1,000-candlepower smile of his own is having fun.

"Sometimes it can be a grind during those times when you're struggling," he said. "But I can't think of anything I'd rather be doing than this."

## Maddux Rolls On, and Past Mets

The Associated Press

Regardless of whether there will be a baseball strike, Greg Maddux is almost certain to win his third straight Cy Young Award.

Now 14-6, he pitched an eight-hitter for his major league-leading ninth complete

### NL ROUNDUP

game as the Atlanta Braves beat the Mets, 4-2, on Monday night in New York.

Maddux, who leads the majors with 185 innings pitched and a 1.70 earned-run average, struck out eight and walked one as the Braves woo for the fourth time in five games.

Maddux said he was prepared for a possible strike, adding: "There's a lot more at stake than what I do individually. I just hope that if it happens, everybody comes out of it O.K. and that the fans don't quit on us."

Fred McGriff hit his 28th homer of the season leading off the second off the Mets' rookie, Jason Jacone, who in his sixth major-league start gave up two runs on five hits while striking out three and walking one in seven innings.

Jacone got that run back with an infield hit in the bottom of the second, but right fielder Jeremy Burnitz got a late start on a fly ball in the sixth, letting it drop in front of him, and the Braves took a 2-1 lead.

They scored the winning run in the eighth when Dave Gallagher singled to left off Roger Mason and reached third on two passed balls before Tony Tarasco doubled off Eric Gunderson.

Bobby Bonilla's two-out homer in the eighth was matched by Gallagher's two-out RBI single in the ninth.

Reds 4, Giants 3: Cincinnati hit three bases-empty homers in San Francisco, then won its fourth straight on a ninth-inning passed ball.

Finch-runner Jacob Brumfield scored when reliever Steve Frey's pitch bounced off catcher Kirt Manwaring's glove.

Matt Williams hit his major league-leading 41st home run for the Giants.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: Marquis Grissom beat visiting St. Louis with an inside-the-park homer off Rich Rodriguez in the bottom of the 10th in Montreal.

Gerald Young got his glove on Grissom's drive in deep center field as he tried to make an over-the-shoulder catch, but the ball caromed along the wall and Grissom, who never hesitated, beat shortstop Ozzie Smith's relay home.

The National League East-leading Expos have won 12 of their last 13. St. Louis lost for the eighth time in nine games despite tying the score with two outs in the ninth on Geronimo Pena's homer.

Cubs 8, Marlins 5: Chicago, playing at home, handed Florida its seventh straight loss as Rick Wilkins and Rey Sanchez each drove in two runs in a five-run first.

Rockies 8, Astros 3: Mike Kingery got four hits as visiting Colorado improved to 17-4 against Houston over the last two seasons. The Astros' fourth straight loss dropped them 3½ games behind Cincinnati in the Central Division.

Jeff Bagwell hit his 37th homer for the Astros, a two-run shot in the fourth that tied Jimmy Wynn's club record. Bagwell pushed his major league-leading RBI total to 107.

Padres 5, Dodgers 4: Tony Gwynn and Brad Ausmus hit run-scoring doubles and Luis Lopez had three as San Diego won in Los Angeles.

Mike Piazza drove in two runs for the Dodgers with a fourth-inning homer and an RBI single.

## No. 2,000 No Big Deal For Ripken

By Mark Maske  
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Cal Ripken's 2,000th consecutive game was memorable mostly because he played it, not because he did anything magical in it.

Ripken joined Lou Gehrig as the only men in baseball history to have played in 2,000 straight games. He received a warm greeting from the Metrodome crowd, but the rest of the evening was an anticlimax in the Orioles' 1-0 victory.

Ripken made a pair of nice plays at shortstop, but went hitless in his four at-bats. He popped out in the eighth inning with runners at second and third and one out. He is 130 games shy of Gehrig's all-time record for consecutive games played, and he was typically unimpressed by his achievement.

"It's something I never set out to do," Ripken said. "I still don't go out there because of the streak. It's just a byproduct of my desire to play every day. Managers kept putting my name in the lineup. I kept from getting hurt. And suddenly, there was a streak."

With the Players Association's Aug. 12 strike date about to arrive, many teams in baseball seem to be struggling these days to find things to play for in a season that could be about to end. For the Orioles, it's come down to playing for the AL wild-card spot. And maybe for the job of the beleaguered manager, Johnny Oates.

Monday, however, all of that seemed far away. The Orioles and Twins were playing to be a part of history.

Orioles third base coach Jerry Naron made out the club's lineup card twice — perhaps just to be certain he got it right for the Hall of Fame, or perhaps to keep one stashed. Without Ripken knowing it, the Orioles flew his wife, Kelly, into town, and she sat in the first row behind the team's dugout on the first base side of the field. The crowd gave Ripken a nice ovation prior to his first-in-



Cal Ripken acknowledged the crowd's ovation in Minneapolis: "It's something I never set out to do."

ning at-bat, and the shortstop tipped his batting helmet twice. Assistant general manager Frank Robinson and vice chairman Joe Foss were on hand to represent the Orioles' front office.

Other than that, though, this was a business-as-usual night for Ripken, much like every other evening he's had for the past 13 years between April and October.

He hasn't missed a contest since the second game of a doubleheader on May 29, 1982. He's started the past 1,973 games at shortstop, the game's most demanding position defensively other than

catcher. He's participated in more than 99 percent of the innings the Orioles have played since the streak began.

As it now stands, Ripken would break Gehrig's record in late June of next season, but the strike could push that back. His teammates are convinced that he'll break the record. Orioles pitcher Mike Mussina jokes that Ripken will be playing shortstop for the club even when he has to be taken to the position in a wheelchair.

"And," Mussina said, "he'll still wheel over to the ball and make the play."

## Jays' Carter Hits Homer 300, Yanks, Indians and Royals Win

The Associated Press

On the night Cal Ripken reached a big number, Joe Carter attained a pretty nice milestone, too.

Carter hit his 300th homer as the Toronto Blue Jays won the first game of a doubleheader in Boston, 6-2, on Monday night. The Red Sox came back to win the second game, 4-3.

"I plan these things out. You only hit 300 once," said Carter, who had asked the Boston grounds crew to retrieve the ball in the event of a home run.

"That was a big one," he said. "You never want to lose track of those."

Carter has said in recent weeks that his goal was to get to 100 RBIs for the sixth straight season. The two-run homer over the Green Monster in left field, an eighth-inning drive off Steve Farr, increased his total to 97.

Pat Hentgen pitched a six-hitter for his sixth complete game. Aaron Sele allowed seven

hits, three unearned runs and five walks in seven innings. Joe Vaughn homered to cap a four-run first inning in the second.

Yankees 6, Brewers 3: Melido Perez helped host Milwaukee to five hits in eight innings and Mike Gallego hit a two-run homer, tying the score in the fifth, before Paul O'Neill's sacrifice fly scored the go-ahead run for New York.

Perez hit Kevin Seitzer just below the left eye with a pitch in the third. Seitzer left under his own power and was taken to a hospital, where he was diagnosed with a sinus fracture.

Orioles 1, Twins 0: Arthur Rhodes pitched a seven-hitter a day after being recalled from Triple-A Rochester and visiting Baltimore scored an unearned

run on Mark McLemore's single in the second.

Indians 6, Tigers 2: Paul Sorrento, Carlos Baerga and Manny Ramirez homered for host Cleveland, which was playing without suspended Albert Belle.

Jason Grimsley struck out eight in 7½ innings to help stop the Indians' three-game losing streak. They pulled within 1½ games of the AL Central-leading Chicago White Sox, who were idle.

Royals 4, Athletics 2: Mark Gubicza allowed three hits in eight shutout innings as Kansas City extended its winning streak to 10 games, the club's longest in 16 years. Jeff Montgomery got his 24th save after making a two-run throwing error with the bases loaded in the ninth.

Ron Darling, who had won his six previous decisions, allowed three runs and nine hits in seven innings for visiting Oakland.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

###### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	45	38	.543	—
Baltimore	37	46	.445	8 1/2
Toronto	39	44	.469	6 1/2
Detroit	40	43	.481	5 1/2

###### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	40	43	.481	—
Cleveland	39	44	.469	1 1/2
Kansas City	37	46	.445	12 1/2
Minnesota	37	46	.445	12 1/2

###### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	47	37	.559	—
Oakland	44	40	.524	3 1/2
California	44	40	.524	3 1/2
Seattle	40	44	.476	8 1/2

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

###### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	44	38	.538	—
Atlanta	40	42	.488	4 1/2
Philadelphia	39	43	.475	5 1/2
New York	38	44	.463	6 1/2

###### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	42	40	.512	—
Chicago	39	43	.475	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	37	45	.449	5 1/2
Cincinnati	35	47	.427	7 1/2

###### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	39	.519	—
San Francisco	38	43	.469	4 1/2
Colorado	35	46	.433	7 1/2
San Diego	34	47	.419	8 1/2

#### Monday's Line Scores

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

###### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	6	2	.750	—
Boston	2	6	.250	—

###### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	6	2	.750	—
Boston	2	6	.250	—

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

###### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	6	2	.750	—
Boston	2	6	.250	—

###### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	6	2	.750	—
Boston	2	6	.250	—

### SIDELINES

#### England Sacks Rugby Coach Best

LONDON (AP) — Dick Best was sacked Tuesday as coach of the England rugby team, nine months before the start of the World Cup in South Africa.

Jack Rowell, manager since March, will take over as coach for the two home internationals against Romania and Canada this autumn, the 1995 Five Nations Championship and the World Cup.

"It was inevitable once Jack Rowell was appointed because it was clear he wanted to do it all himself," Best told London's Evening Standard newspaper.

#### For the Record

Philippe Alliot of France will replace the suspended Mika Hakkinen of Finland on the McLaren-Peugeot team for the Hungarian Grand Prix on Aug. 14, the team said.

Gerry Cheevers, the former coach and star goalie of the NHL's Boston Bruins, was sentenced in Concord, New Hampshire, to three years' probation and 500 hours of community service for income tax evasion.

Cambodia, which has not taken part in any major sporting competition in years, will send a team to the 1995 Southeast Asia Games in Thailand, an IOC official said in Bangkok.

#### Quotable

• Vitas Gerulaitis, who played before the bathroom break in tennis was allowed: "I guess we didn't have bladders."

#### The Michael Jordan Watch

MIAMI'S GAME: Jordan went 34 with a 30-point triple-double in the Bulls' 107-95 victory over the Heat in the second round of the Eastern Conference playoffs. Jordan had 34 points, 10 rebounds and 10 assists in 40 minutes.

#### Japanese Leagues

Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	34	34	.500	—
Hanjin	34	34	.500	—
Chunichi	34	34	.500	—
Yokohama	34	34	.500	—

#### Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Saito	34	34	.500	—
Orix	34	34	.500	—
Deai	34	34	.500	—
Kintetsu	34	34	.500	—

#### Tomorrow's Results

Yokohama vs. Chunichi 4

Yokohama vs. Chunichi 4

Yokohama vs. Chunichi 4

Yokohama vs. Chunichi 4

Yokohama vs. Chunichi 4

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